

AL-BAHER



Connect Plus 2024



First Term
Parents' Guide



3rd
Primary

Let's remember

(5)

Theme (1) Who am I? (Living healthy)

Unit (1) At the track

(16)

Unit (2) Body matters

(56)

Unit (3) What's on your plate?

(92)

Review (1)

(128)

Non-Fiction Reader: Hospitals

Theme (2) The world around me (Taking care of our world)

Unit (4) In the wild

(134)

Unit (5) All about water

(173)

Unit (6) What is a flood?

(215)



Scanned with OKEN Scanner

Let's remember

Animals & birds حيوانات وطيور



rhino

وحيد القرن



giraffe

زراوة



hippo

فرس النهر



penguin

بطريق



flamingo

طائر الفلامنغو

Musical instruments آلات موسيقية



guitar

الجيتار



oud

آلة العود



flute

الناي / المزمار



piano

بيانو

Transportation وسائل المواصلات



train

قطار



ferry

عبارة



ship

سفينة



plane

طائرة



bicycle

دراجة

Directions الاتجاهات



turn right

اتجه بيمينا



turn left

اتجه يسازا



go straight

سر في خط مستقيم

Help your child revise these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يراجع هذه الكلمات.

وظائف Jobs



butcher
جزار



cook
طبخ



fisherman
صياد سمك



mechanic
ميكانيك



engineer
مهندس

اتصالات وتكنولوجيا Communication & Technology



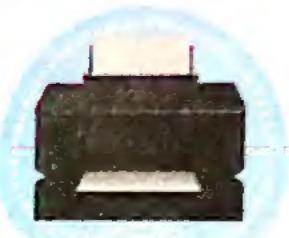
tablet
تابلت



cell phone
تليفون محمول



postcard
بطاقة بريدية



printer
طابعة



stamp
طابع بريد

جغرافيا Geography



forest
غابة



River Nile
نهر النيل



island
جزيرة



bridge
 كوبري



mountain
جبل



lightning
البرق



gas station
محطة غاز



fountain
نافورة



tower
برج



bakery
مخبز

Adjectives

صفات



angry
غضبان



kind
عطوف



curious
فضولي



excited
متحمس



sad
حزين



interested
مهتم



worried
قلق



tired
منشغب



bored
شاور بالملل



quiet
هدئ

Phonics

tr /tr/



truck
شاحنة



train
قطار

pr /pr/



present
هدية



press
يضغط

air /ear/



chair
كرسي



hair
شعر

wh /w/



whale
حوت

ph /f/



dolphin
دولفين

Help your child revise these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يراجع هذه الكلمات.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

Let's remember.



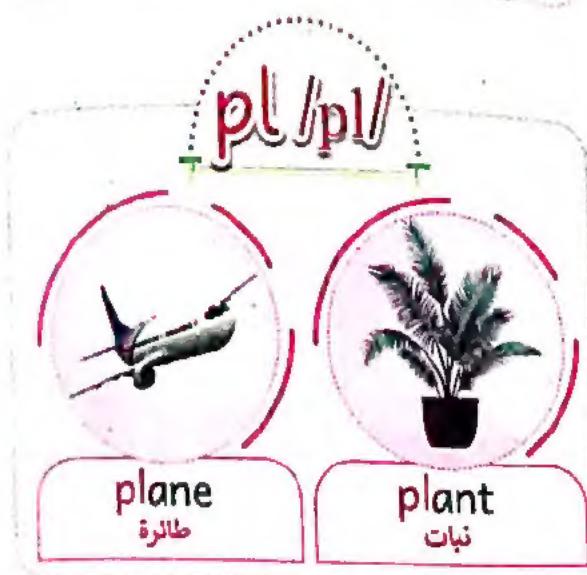
sp /sp/



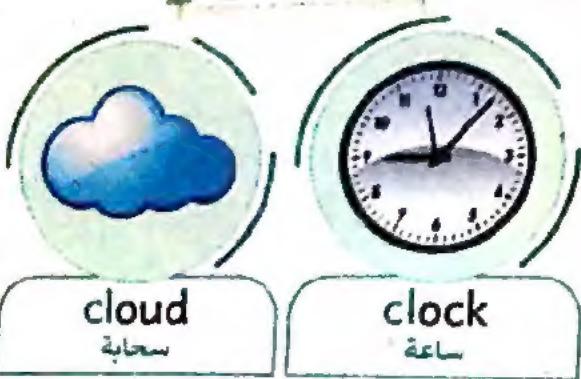
st /st/



pl /pl/



cl /kʌl/



fl /fʌl/





lamb



wrist



knot
n.结



thumb إصبع الابهام

Language

because
لأن

We went shopping because we needed some paper.

to نکی She went to the bakery **to** buy some bread.

but  They went to the butcher's, **but** it was closed.

so It was sunny, **so** we went to the beach.

like + (v + ing) Grandpa likes reading the newspaper.

Let's +inf. Let's play a board game.

Help your child revise some language.

ساعده ملذلك في مراجعة بعض القواعد.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

it's remember

used to

اعتدان

orm

Subject + used to + inf.

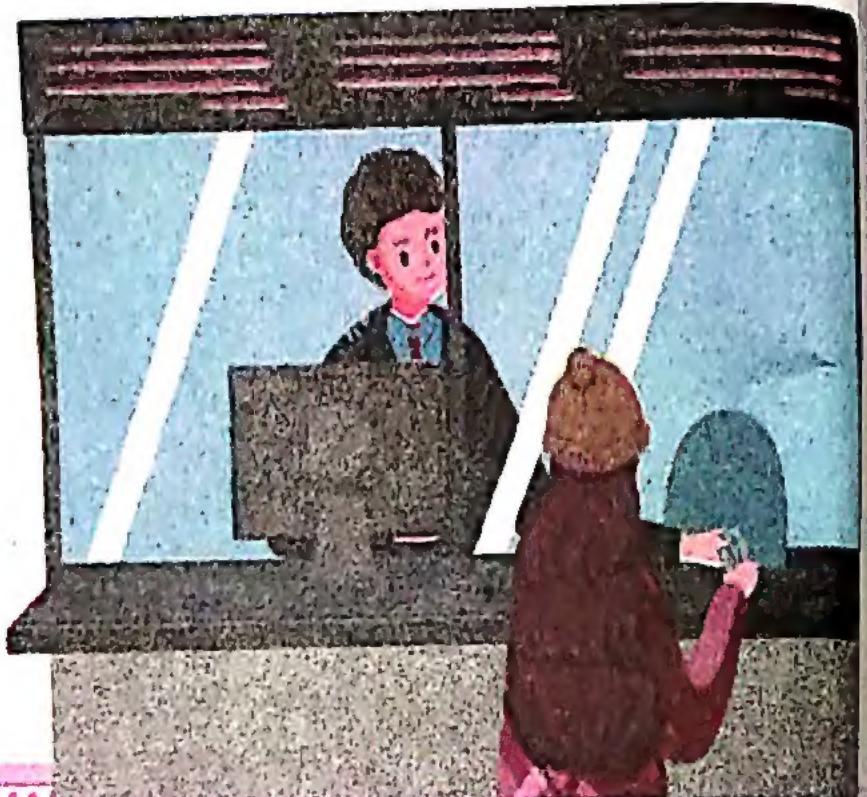
- 100 years ago, people used to write letters.

negative

Subject + didn't use to + inf.

3. - 100 years ago, people didn't use to have video chats.

sten and read.





Activities

1 Look, read and number.



- 1 ear
- 2 truck
- 3 lamb
- 4 press



2 Look and complete.



gu_tar



l_ght_ing



m_unta_n



b_kery



Ri_erN_le



f_u nt_in



f_sherm_n



qu_et



a_gr_



t_r_d



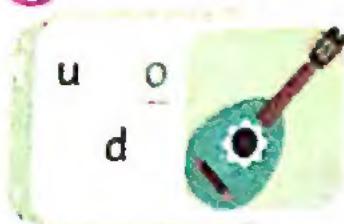
dol__in



k_ot

Help your child deal with such questions.

3 | Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.



4 | Choose the correct word.

- ① Grandpa likes (read - reads - reading) books.
- ② Let's (play - playing - to play) football.
- ③ We went to the park (because - to - but) ride our bikes.
- ④ I went home (to - because - so) I was tired.
- ⑤ 100 years ago, people (use - uses - used) to write letters.
- ⑥ 100 years ago, people didn't (use - uses - used) to have video chats.

5 | Read and match.

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| ① What is Tarek doing? | a No, I don't. |
| ② Do you get up at six o'clock? | b It was a flamingo. |
| ③ What was that? | c Yes, she does. |
| ④ Does Amira play tennis after school? | d He is playing the piano. |

Let's remember

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

6 Circle the word with a different initial sound.

| | | | | |
|-----------|---|--------|---|--------|
| 1 truck | - | press | - | train |
| 2 spring | - | sprint | - | jump |
| 3 clock | - | string | - | spring |
| 4 plane | - | flood | - | plant |
| 5 present | - | Fred | - | press |
| 6 cloud | - | clock | - | play |

7 Listen and circle the silent letter.



lamb



wrist



knot



thumb

8 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 many - people - How - traveling - are - ?

2 went - She - the bakery - to buy - bread - to - some - .

3 interested - I'm - very - website - in - this - .

4 would - Where - like - you - go - to - ?

Help your child deal with such questions.
لهم ملئوا أن يحصل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Let's remember

9 | Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1



2



He - excited

can - bike

10 Fill in the spaces with:

tired - used - Can - quickly

- 1** 100 years ago, people to write letter
- 2** I help you
- 3** Giraffes run
- 4** I went home because I was

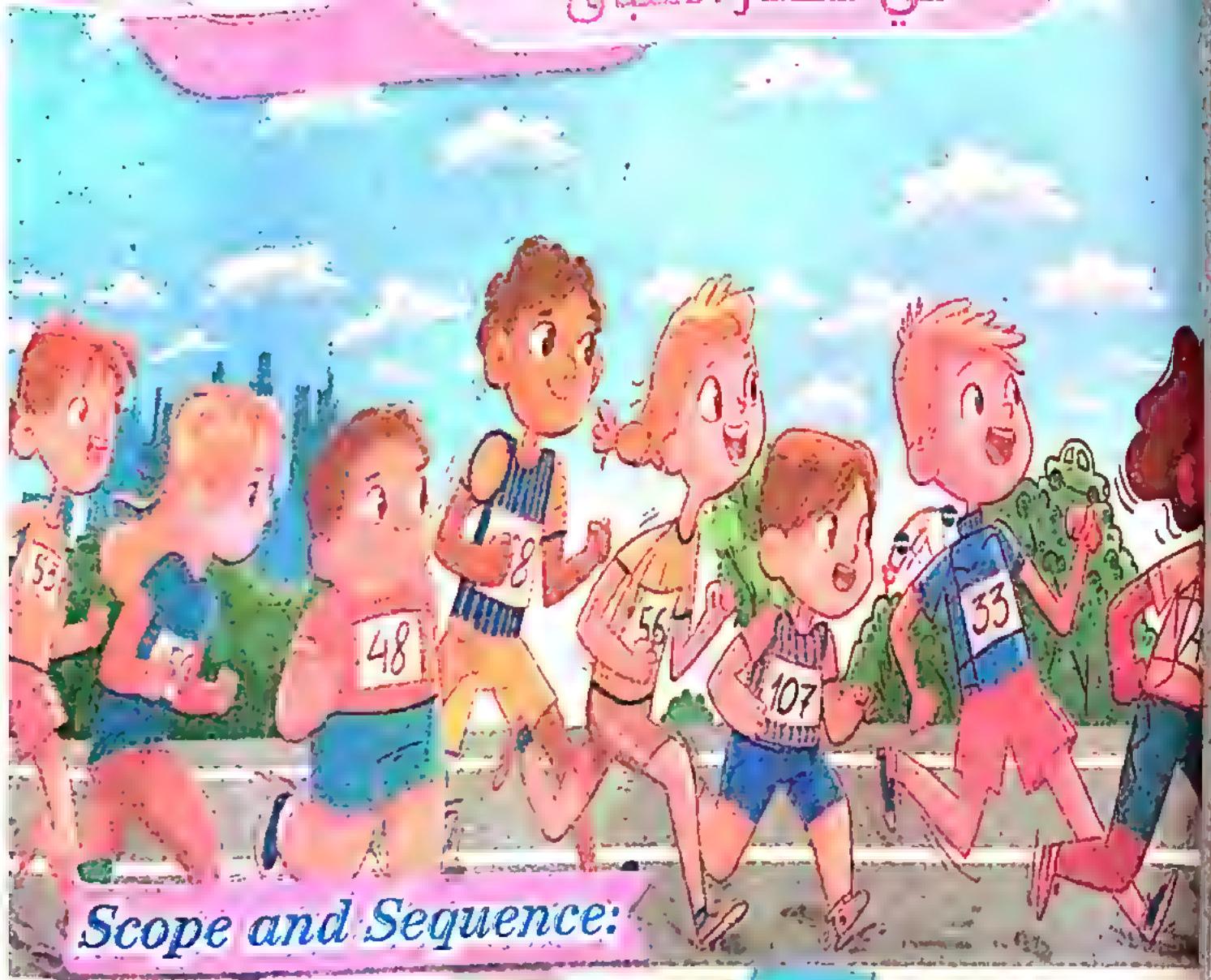
11 Copy the following sentence.

Hello! Can I help you?

Theme 10)

Who am I? (Living Healthy)





Scope and Sequence:

Vocabulary

المفردات اللغوية
A sports event: athlete, compete, distance, event, jump, measure, medal, race, throw, track, win

Language

- I think the athlete on the left **will win**.

- It won't be easy to **win** today!

- Will they **be tired**?

- A text about a friend; a text about world records

Reading

القراءة

Soft "c": race, city, distance, **citadel**

Hard "c": camel, cookie, plastic

Phonics

الصوتان

- Self-management: talking about feelings

Life skills

المهارات الحياتية

- Perseverance

- Compassion

Values

القيم

- Community participation

- Loyalty and belonging

Issues and challenges

القضايا والتحديات

- Math: recording data, measuring in meters and centimeters, making a graph

Integrated cross-curriculum

التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج

Lesson
(1)

Vocabulary

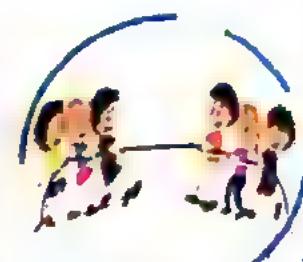
Listen and say.



win
يُنْزَعُ



athlete
لاعب رياضي



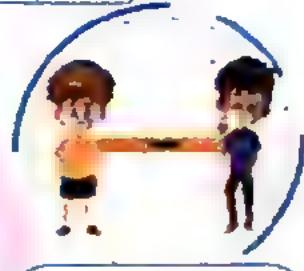
compete
يُنْتَافِسُ



track
مضمار السباق

A sports event

حدث رياضي



distance
مسافة



throw
يرمي



long jump
الوثب الطويل



medal
ميدالية



race
سباق



measure
يُقْبِسُ

Help your child identify these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعلّم على هذه الكلمات.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

17

Look, listen and read.



Today, we're at the **track**. There's a big **sports** event. Lots of **athletes** from different schools are **competing**.

لَيْوَمْ، نَحْنُ فِي مِيدَانِ السُّبَاقِ. هُنَاكَ حَدَثٌ رِياضِيٌّ كَبِيرٌ. يَتَنَافَسُ الْكَثِيرُ مِنَ الْلَّاعِبِينَ الرِّياضِيِّينَ مِنْ مَدَارِسٍ مُخْتَلِفَةٍ.

Look! They are **wearing** red, blue, green and black.

لَهُرَا إِنْهُمْ يَرْتَدُونَ اللَّوْنَ الْأَحْمَرَ وَالْأَزْرَقَ وَالْأَخْضَرَ وَالْأَسْوَدَ.

There are **competitions** in running, jumping and throwing. I'm watching the long jump. I think the athlete wearing red will **win**.

يُوجَدُ مَسَابِقٌ فِي رِياضَةِ الْجُرْعَى وَالقفْزِ وَالرَّميِّ. أَنَا أَشَاهِدُ رِياضَةَ الْوَنْبِ الطَّوِيلِ، أَعْتَدَنَ الْلَّاعِبُ الَّذِي يَرْتَدُ اللَّوْنَ الْأَحْمَرَ سَيُفْرَزُ.

Read the following.

I'm at a sports event today with Mommy and my brother. Some athletes are running. The track is 800 meters around the field. The race is exciting- the athletes are running very quickly. I hope Waleed wins today!

There is a throwing competition, too. You have to throw the ball as far as you can. Three meters is a good distance for throwing the ball. Someone measures how far the athletes throw the ball. That athlete competed in a sports event and won. He can jump really high! Now, he is getting a medal!

لما حضرت زوجي اليوم مع وليد و أخي. بعض اللاعبين الرياضيين يمارسون رياضة الجري. مضمار السباق طوله 800 متر حول الملعب السريع منه. بعض اللاعبين الرياضيين سرعة جيدة. أتفق أن يفوز وليد اليوم

بجود مسافة جيدة لبعضهم البعض. عسى ذلك أن يتحقق. ثلاثة أميال مسافة جيدة لبعضهم البعض. يقيس شخص إلى أي مدى يمكنه تلقيح الكرة. عسى ذلك أن يتحقق. إنها مسافة جيدة لبعضهم البعض. يقيس شخص إلى أي مدى يمكنه تلقيح الكرة. عسى ذلك أن يتحقق. إنه يستطيع القفز على ذلك. والآن يحصل على ميدالية.



To ask someone about his favorite sports events:

What sports events do you like?

ما الأحداث الرياضية التي تحبها؟

I like jumping.

أنا أحب القفز.

I like throwing.

أنا أحب التrowing.



Help your child read and trace.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ ويكتب المقططف.

AJ-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term





Activities

1 Look and complete.



ath_et_



t_ck



m_d_l



thr_



ju_p



di_tan_e



r_ce



f_st



c_m_ete



w_n



m_asu_e



sp_rts

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

d s c n
e a i t



a _
c e



_ m p
o e e t



r k a
l c



i n



u j
p m



l a h t
t e e



l r h
w o



m d
l a e



③ Choose the correct word.

- ① At sports events, some (athletes - races - medals) are running.
- ② You have to (run - jump - throw) the ball as far as you can.
- ③ The athlete (competed - measured - threw) in a sports event and won.
- ④ Waleed wins today. He is getting a (medal - race - distance).
- ⑤ There is a big sports (event - distance - track) today.
- ⑥ He can jump (tall - high - big).
- ⑦ I'm watching the long (measure - athlete - jump).
- ⑧ Three meters is a good (distance - race - athlete).
- ⑨ I hope Waleed (jumps - throws - wins) the race.
- ⑩ (How - What - Who) sports events do you like?

Help your child deal with such questions.

مما يتعلّم من يتعلّم مع ملء هذه الأسئلة

4 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



athlete - running



getting - medal

5 Fill in the spaces with:

compete - measuring - distance - throw - win - jump

- 1 The race track is a of 800 meters.
- 2 Youssef can the ball a long way.
- 3 Salma wants to the 100 meter race.
- 4 Miss Mona is how far you jumped.
- 5 Ten athletes will in the 200 meter race this afternoon.
- 6 Dalia can really high.

6 Copy the following sentence.

There is a big sports event today.

6 Read the passage then answer the questions

Today, we're at the track. There's a big sports event. Lots of athletes from different schools are competing. Look! They are wearing red, blue, green and black. There are competitions in running, jumping and throwing. I'm watching the long jump. I think the athlete wearing red will win.

A) Choose the correct answer.

- ① Today, we're at the (circus - track - zoo).
- ② I'm watching the (big - short - long) jump.

B) Answer the following questions.

- ③ What are the athletes wearing?
- ④ Who do you think will win?

7 Complete the following dialogue with:

like - jumping - sports - throwing

Omar : What (1) events do you (2) ?

Tamer : I like (3) . What about you?

Omar : I like (4) . I can jump high.

Help your child deal with such questions.
لمسة طفلة أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

Negative

Subject + will not (won't) + inf.

e.g. It won't be easy to win today.

(Yes / No) question

Will + subject + inf. ?

e.g. Will it be a good competition?

- Yes, it will. - No, it won't.

Wh- question

Question word + will + subject + inf. ?

e.g. When will the event be?

- It will be tomorrow.

Choose the correct word.

- 1 The winner will (being - be - is) happy.
- 2 Our school will (get - gets - getting) a medal today.
- 3 It (isn't - wasn't - won't) be easy to win today.
- 4 Yes, they (will - won't - will not) win.
- 5 (Is - Are - Will) they be tired?

Help your child identify the future simple tense.

ساعد طفلك على التعرف على زمن المستقبل المبتدأ.

Comparative & Superlative



Comparative

صيغة المقارنة

يقدم عند المقارنة بين التین في صفة.

adj. /adv. + er + than

high → higher than

fast → faster than

e.g. Ahmed is faster than Amir.



e.g. Dina is jumping higher than Lara.



Superlative

صيغة التفضيل

يقدم عند المقارنة بين واحد ومجموعة في صفة.

the + adj. /adv. + est

high → the highest

fast → the fastest

e.g. Ahmed is the fastest boy.



e.g. Dina is jumping the highest.



Note

Irregular forms صفات غير منتظمة

far بعـد → farther than → the farthest

How?

How far ?

كم المسافة ...؟

e.g. How far can he jump? - He can jump four meters.

How high ?

كم الارتفاع ...؟

e.g. How high can she jump? - She can jump one meter.

How fast ?

كم سرعة ...؟

e.g. How fast can he run?

- He can run 100 meters in 15 seconds.

Choose the correct word.

- ① Youssef jumped (far - farther - farthest) than Ramy.
- ② Ramy jumped the (farther - farthest - far).
- ③ Reem ran faster (the - then - than) Mariam.
- ④ Talia ran (a - the - then) fastest.
- ⑤ Dina jumped (higher - highest - high) than Lara.
- ⑥ Was Adam (fast - faster - fastest) than Tarek?

Help your child ask and answer using (How .?)
(How ?) plus the words above.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



Comparative & Superlative

Comparative

صيغة المقارنة

تخدم عند المقارنة بين النoun في صفة.

adj. / adv. + er + than

high → higher than

fast → faster than

e.g. Ahmed is faster than Amir.



e.g. Dina is jumping higher than Lara.



Superlative

صيغة التفضيل

تخدم عند المقارنة بين واحد ومجموعة في صفة.

the + adj. / adv. + est

high → the highest

fast → the fastest

e.g. Ahmed is the fastest boy.



e.g. Dina is jumping the highest.



Note

Irregular forms

صيغات غير منتظمة

far → farther than → the farthest

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e.g. How far can he jump? - He can jump four meters.

How high?

كم الارتفاع ...؟

e.g. How high can she jump? - She can jump one meter.

How fast?

كم سرعة ...؟

e.g. How fast can he run?

- He can run 100 meters in 15 seconds.

Choose the correct word.

- ① Youssef jumped (far - farther - farthest) than Ramy.
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- ④ Talia ran (a - the - then) fastest.
- ⑤ Dina jumped (higher - highest - high) than Lara.
- ⑥ Was Adam (fast - faster - fastest) than Tarek?

Help your child ask and answer using (How...?).

(How?) probably saying ...

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



Activities

1 Complete the following dialogue with:

jumping - do - How high - Who

Sara : What sports events (1) you like?

Hanin : I like (2)

Sara : (3) can you jump?

Hanin : I can jump one meter.

Sara : (4) is the tallest one in your class?

Hanin : Amira is the tallest.

2 Choose the correct word.

Ⓐ Youssef jumped (high - highest - higher) than Dina.

Ⓑ I think the event will (being - be - is) good.

Ⓒ Ramy jumped the (far - farther - farthest).

Ⓓ Reem ran (faster - fast - fastest) than Amira.

Ⓔ (Will - Is - Are) they be tired?

Ⓕ Who is the (slow - slower - slowest)?

Ⓖ Was Amir (faster - fast - fastest) than Adam?

Ⓗ The winner (are - does - will be) happy.

Ⓘ Will they (win - wins - won) the race?

Ⓙ I think Omar (get - gets - will get) a medal.

3 | Read and match.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 How far can he jump? | a) Sherif will be the fastest. |
| 2 Who will be the fastest? | b) be tired? |
| 3 I think the event | c) He can jump four meters. |
| 4 Will they | d) will be amazing. |

1-() 2-() 3-() 4-()

4 | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 fast-How-he-can-run-?

2 jumped-Dina-than-Lara-higher-.

3 they-Will-the race-win-?



5 | Read and complete with the correct form.

| |
|---|
| 1 She (won't) be happy to win today. |
| 2 Will it be a good competition? - Yes, it (won't). |
| 3 It won't (is) easy to win today. |
| 4 Mohamed jumped (high) than Ali. |
| 5 Ahmed runs faster (then) Hassan. |
| 6 Mona jumped the (higher). |

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Reading and writing Reading and listening

Listen, point and say.

At the competition

في المسابقة



get fit

يصبح لائق بدنياً



come second

يأتي في المركز الثاني



record time

يسجل الوقت



warm up

يقوم بالإحماء



try harder

يبذل جهداً أكبر



support a friend

(يساند / يساعد) صديق

Definitions

warm up

get your body ready to do exercise

يقوم بالإحماء

support a friend

يساعد صديق (يساند صديق)

come second

help a friend

يأتي في المركز الثاني

be the next person to finish after the
winner

يبذل جهداً أكبر

try harder

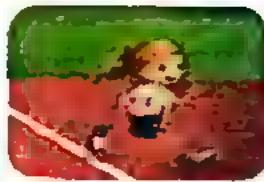
work hard to do better

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Look and read.

Why is Nesma training?

Hello! My name's Nesma and I'm at the track with my friend, Sara. Sara is an athlete, so she does a lot of exercise. We come here three times a week. She comes with her parents once on the weekend, too.



لماذا تتدرب نسمة؟

مرحباً! أسمى نسمة وأنا في ميدان السباق مع صديقتي سارة. وهي لاعبة رياضية. لذلك فهي تتدرب كثيرة. نحن نأتي هنا ثلاثة مرات أسبوعياً. إنها تأتي مع والديها مرة في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع، أيضاً.

Sara is a runner, and she has a big competition next month. I think she'll win! I'm training with her to support her, and it helps me get fit. We warm up together and we have fun! I record her race times, too.

سارة عداءة ولديها مسابقة كبيرة الشهر القادم. أعتقد أنها سوف تفوز! أنا أتدرب معها المساندتها، وهذا يساعدني أن أصبح لائقاً بدنياً. نقوم بعملية الإحماء معاً ونستمتع وأسجل أوقات سباقها. أيضاً.

Her best event is the 200-meter race. She's very fast! Sara was in a race last month, but she didn't win. She came second, so she wants to try harder.

She finished in 35 seconds. She wants to be faster next time.

الحدث الأفضل لها هو سباق 200 متر. إنها سريعة جداً. كانت سارة في سباق الشهر الماضي، ولكنها لم تفز. أتت في المركز الثاني، لذلك فهي تريد أن تبذل جهداً أكبر. أنهت الجري في 35 ثانية. تريد أن تكون أسرع في المرة القادمة.

Sara always eats healthy food. We bring some fruit to the track to have a snack, and we drink lots of water.

سارة دائمًا تأكل طعاماً صحيحاً. تحضر بعض الفاكهة إلى ميدان السباق لتناولوجبة خفيفة وشرب الكثير من الماء.

I like helping Sara because she's a really good friend to me. She always listens when I have a problem, or if I'm worried about something. So that's why I want to help her as much as I can!

أحب مساعدة سارة لأنها صديقة جيدة بالنسبة لي. ودائماً ما تستمع إلى عندما يكون لدي مشكلة، أو أشعر بالقلق من شيء ما. ولهذا أريد مساعدتها قدر استطاعتي.

Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

Ask and answer about

Which sport do you think is **easy**?
أي رياضة تعتقدن أنها سهلة؟

I think **running**.
اعتقد أنها الجري.

Do you **enjoy** running?
هل تستمتعين بالجري؟

Yes, I do.
نعم.

How often do you **do sports**?
كم مرة تمارسين الرياضة؟

Three times a week.
ثلاث مرات في الأسبوع.



Language Conjunctions

أدوات الربط

and و

To join similar ideas

نستخدم **and** للربط بين الأفكار المتشابهةe.g. I like running **and** jumping.**but**

ولكن

To show contrast

نستخدم **but** لبيان التناقض بين شيئينe.g. I like running **but** I'm not very fast.

Unit (1) - At the track

Help your child identify these conjunctions.

لطفلك أن يعترف على أدوات الربط

because

بسبب

To show reason

تستخدم because لبيان السبب

e.g. It's hard to run today because it's hot

so

ذلك

To show the result

تستخدم so لبيان النتيجة

e.g. He has a race next week, so he trains every day.

or

أو

To give a choice in negative

تستخدم or للتخيير في حالة النفي

e.g. She doesn't like throwing or jumping.

Choose the correct word.

- ① I like running (and - because - but) jumping.
- ② It's hard to run today (so - because - or) it's hot.
- ③ I like running (but - to - or) I'm not very fast.
- ④ Amir is a good runner, (because - to - so) I think he'll win the race.
- ⑤ He doesn't like throwing (but - so - or) running.
- ⑥ Omar ran in the race (but - or - and) he didn't win.
- ⑦ I like helping Adam (so - but - because) he is my friend.

Help your child identify these conjunctions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على أدوات الربط.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

1 Choose the correct word.

- 1 (Which - Who - Where) sport do you think is easy?
- 2 Mariam likes running (because - and - so) doing the high jump.
- 3 Wael came second this year, (so - and - but) he'll try harder.
- 4 How (far - high - often) do you do sports? - Three times a week.
- 5 She likes English (but - so - and) maths.
- 6 He doesn't play tennis (and - so - or) basketball.
- 7 I do sports (so - because - or) I want to keep fit.
- 8 Amir was fast (so - or - but) he came second.
- 9 She won the race, (but - or - so) she was happy.
- 10 She came second so she wants to (try - help - get) harder.

2 Read and match.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 I think he'll win | a) so she wants to try harder |
| 2 I bring my friends snacks | b) but he didn't win. |
| 3 Waleed ran in the race | c) because he is a fast runner |
| 4 Hoda came second | d) and some water. |

3 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentence

often - you - How - do - sports - do - ?

running - I - and - like - jumping - .

4 | Read the passage then answer the questions

Hi, I'm Fares and this is Tarek. Tarek is an athlete so he does a lot of exercise. He wants to compete in the school long jump competition. This is his best event and he wants to win a medal. He competed last year but he didn't win a medal. He didn't come first or second. He came third so he knows he has to try harder this year. He comes to the track three times a week. I go with him because I'm his friend. I warm up with him and measure the distances he jumps. He jumped his farthest distance this week so I think he will win the competition.

A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Tarek is a/an (athlete - runner - teacher).
- 2 Tarek came (first - second - third) in the competition.

B) Answer the following questions.

- 3 What does Tarek want to win?
- 4 How often does Tarek come to the track?

5 | Look and write a sentence under each picture.



like - running



eating - healthy

Help your child deal with such questions.
أهـد طفـلـك لـيـعـالـجـ مـعـ مـلـكـ هـذـ الـاسـطـافـ

Lesson
(6)

Values

Reading and writing

Listen and say.



have fun
يعيشون



say sorry/apologize
يغفر



listen
يستمع



support
يساند / يدعم



tell secrets
يفضي الاسرار

Good friend
صديق جيد

Bad friend
صديق سيء



make fun of
يسخرون



pressure
يضغط / يُلحّ (على شخص)



spread rumors
يلثر شائعات

My rules for being a good friend!

قواعدي ل تكون صديقاً جيداً (صالحاً)

You shouldn't do



Never make fun of your friends! It isn't kind to laugh at people.

لا تسرّع أبداً من أصدقائك! ليس من اللطيف أن تضحك على الناس.

Never tell your friend's secrets to other people.

لاتخبر الآخرين أبداً بأسرار صديقك.

Never spread rumors about your friends.

لاتنشر شائعات عن أصدقائك.

Never pressure your friend to do something he or she doesn't want to do.

لاتضغط أبداً على صديقك لكي يفعل شيء هو أو هي لا يريد القيام به.

You should do



Listen to your friend's ideas.

أن تستمع إلى أفكار صديقك.

Support your friend.

أن تشجع / تساند صديقك.

If you make your friend sad, it's good to apologize.

إذا جعلت صديقك حزيناً، من الجيد أن تعتذر.

Saying sorry is important.

أن تقول آسف شيئاً هاماً.

Have fun together!

استمتعوا معاً!

Help your child to be a good friend.

ساعد طفلك أن يكون صديقاً صالحاً

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

Read and tick (✓) or (✗).

One day, Tamer was sad when he came home from school. "What's the matter?" asked his mom. "Sherif asked me why I didn't want to do the swimming competition." I told him that I'm scared of water, but it was a secret. He told Adam and Wael, and now everyone knows. They are making fun of me." "That wasn't very kind of Sherif," said Tamer's mom. The next day, Tamer was a lot happier. "How was school today, Tamer?" his mom asked. "It was better!" said Tamer, smiling. "Sherif apologized for telling my secret. Adam and Wael said sorry for making fun of me. We're all friends again!"

ذلك يوم، كان تامر حزيناً عندما عاد للمotel من المدرسة - لكنه وجدته «ما تصر؟» قال تامر «أتو شريف لم ينزل به في شرقي في مسابقة السباحة». أخبرته أتفى أخاف من المياه ولكنه كان سعيداً. قام شريف بـ«نخبور آدم» ووتش، وذهب لصبح تجميع يعرف نسر، إنهم يسخرون منه. قالت والدة تامر «إن هذالم يكن تصرف الضيّقاً جنابن شريف». في اليوم التالي كان تامر سعيد جداً، لكنه وألاته «كيف كان يومك في المدرسة يا تامر؟» قال تامر مبتسمًا «كان أفضل». ذهب شريف بلاستندر عن إفادة صري، اختبر تمه ووائل لاتهم سخروا مني، أصبحنا الصدقاء مجددًا¹¹

- 1** Sheriff told Adam and Wael Tamer's secret. ()
- 2** They are making fun of Tamer. ()
- 3** Tamer was a clever swimmer. ()
- 4** Tamer's mom was happy about that problem. ()



Activities

1 | Read and match.

- 1 Never make fun
- 2 Never tell your
- 3 Support
- 4 Listen to your

1-()

2-()

- a) your friend.
- b) friend's ideas.
- c) of your friends.
- d) friend's secrets.

3-() 4-()

2 | Choose the correct word.

- 1 Never (tell - eat - listen) your friend's secrets to other people.
- 2 Listen (at - of - to) your friend's ideas.
- 3 (Support - Spread - Pressure) your friend.
- 4 It's good to (pressure - spread - apologize).
- 5 Have (fin - fan - fun) together.
- 6 If you make your friend sad, (say - tell - do) sorry.
- 7 Never (spread - listen - support) rumors about your friends.
- 8 Never (have - tell - pressure) your friend to do something he doesn't want to do.

3 | Fill in the spaces with:

apologized - spread - Have - Support

- 1 your friends.
- 2 Sherif fortelling my secrets.
- 3 fun together!
- 4 Never rumors about your friends.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعده طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

4 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences

1 your-ideas - Listen-friend's-to -

2 friend - Never-your-pressure -

5 Read and tick (✓) the good behavior.

- 1 Spread rumors.
- 2 Apologize if you make your friend sad.
- 3 Never make fun of your friends.
- 4 Don't support your friends.
- 5 Have fun together.



6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1



Never-secrets

2



Listen-friend

7 Copy the following sentence.

Be a good friend.

Learn Phonics With Busy Bee!



Phonics

Listen and repeat.

Soft (c) is followed by (e, i, y) to sound like /s/.

يُنطق حرف (c) مثل /s/ إذا جاء بعده الحروف (e, i, y).

C

/s/



race

سباق / يتتسابق



distance

مسافة



city

مدينة



citadel

القلعة



ice

لؤلؤ



space

الفضاء



mice

فئران



policeman

رجل الشرطة



face

وجه



bicycle

دراجة



rice

رز

Help your child identify the soft (c) that sounds like /s/.

ساعد طفلك أن ينصرف على حرف (c) الذي يُنطق /s/.

→ Hard “c” sounds like /k/.

يقط حرف (C) مثل /k/ مع باق الحروف.



carrot
جزرة



camel
جمل



cookie
كعكة معلاة



camera
كاميرا



plastic
بلاستيك



cake
كعكة/ تورته



coffee
قهوة



cold
بارد



music
موسيقى

Look and read.

We raced to the city on our bicycles.

We saw the citadel and ate ice cream!

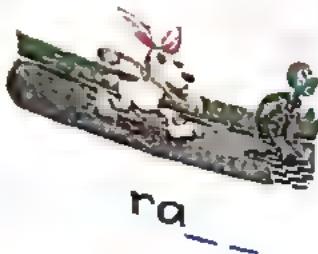


Help your child identify the hard (c) that sounds like /k/.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على حرف (c) الذي يقطن /k/.

Activities

| Look and complete.



ra _



distan _



_ty



poli _ man



_tadel



bi _ cle



pen _ l



pl _ sti _



_arr _ t



f _ c _



i _ e



_amel

2

| Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

a s p
c e



u m s
c i



o l
d c



Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher • Connect Plus (3) / First Term

43

o c e
e f f



o c e
i k o



m e
i c

3 | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

- 1 the city - We - raced to - bicycles - on - our - .
- 2 saw - the - They - citadel - .

4 | Look and write a sentence under each picture.



ate - ice cream



saw - citadel

5 | Listen then circle the word with the different (c) sound.

| | | | | |
|-------------|---|---------|---|----------|
| 1 camel | - | city | - | color |
| 2 crocodile | - | club | - | ice |
| 3 space | - | cake | - | distance |
| 4 computer | - | clothes | - | race |

Unit (I) - At the track

Help your child deal with such questions.

لطفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Units of measurement

Time



Distance



kilometer
كيلومتر

Units of measurement from small to large

وحدات القياس من الأصغر إلى الأكبر



Time

seconds minutes hours



Distance

centimeters meters kilometers

Help your child identify units of measurement for time and distance.
ساعد طفلك أن يدرك على وحدات القياس الخاصة بالزمان والمسافة.

AJ-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



Look at the line graph. Then choose.

Aya started training for a running competition in January. It's July now. Look at the graph of her fastest times each month.

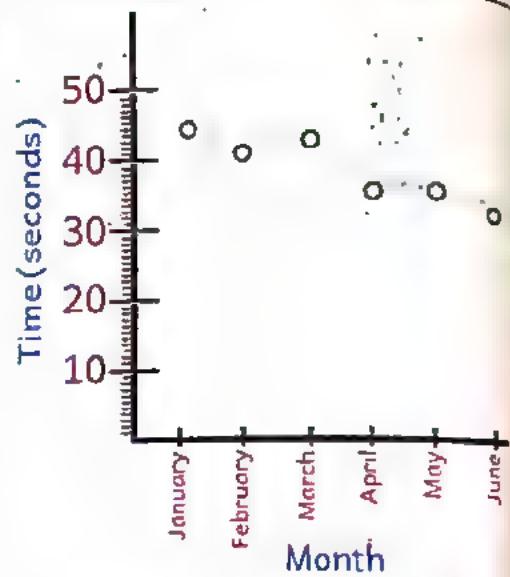
بدأت آية التمرين لمسابقة الجري في شهر يناير. إنه شهر يومنا الآن. انظر إلى الرسم البياني لأسرع

المرات لها في كل شهر.



Aya's fastest 200-meter times

| Month | Time |
|----------|------------|
| January | 45 seconds |
| February | 41 seconds |
| March | 43 seconds |
| April | 36 seconds |
| May | 35 seconds |
| June | 33 seconds |



① Does the graph measure time or distance?

(time - distance)

② What was Aya's fastest time in January?

(35 seconds - 45 seconds)

③ What was her fastest time in June?

(41 seconds - 33 seconds)

④ Is Aya getting faster or slower?

(slower - faster)

⑤ What happens to the line on the graph?

(decrease - increase)



Lesson
(10)

CLIL: Social Studies: World records



team فريق



famous مشهور



map خريطة



score يسجل هدف



goal هدف / مرمى



cyclist راكب دراجة



heart قلب



shape شكل



footballer لاعب كرة قدم

Extra vocabulary

Egypt's national football team

منتخب مصر لكرة القدم

set a world record

يسجل رقم قياسي

Africa Cup of Nations

كأس الأمم الأفريقية

GPS

نظام المواقع العالمي

challenge

تحدي

direction

اتجاه

journey

رحلة

break

休息

season

فصل / موسم

Help your child identify these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يعترف على هذه الكلمات.

Listen and read.

World records

What is a world record?

It's something which is the fastest, biggest, oldest, or smallest in the world. People in many different countries like trying to make new world records all the time. Here are some famous Egyptian world records.

لو الرقم القياسي العالمي؟

شيء ما يكون الأسرع، الأكبر، الأقدم أو الأصغر في العالم. يحب الناس في العديد من البلدان المختلفة محاولة تسجيل أرقام رسمية عالمية جديدة طوال الوقت. فيما يلي بعض الأرقام القياسية المصرية المشهورة.

Did you know ... ?

In 2017/2018, the Egyptian footballer Mohamed Salah set a world record when he played for the English team, Liverpool. He scored the highest number of goals in one season - 32 goals!



Egypt's national football team has a world record too. It is for winning the Africa Cup of Nations the most times. It won seven times, in 1957, 1959, 1986, 1998, 2006, 2008 and 2010!

علم ...

٢٠١٧ - ٢٠١٨: سجل لاعب كرة القدم المصري محمد صلاح رقم قياسي عالمياً عندما لعب مع فريق ليفربول الإنجليزي.



التسجيل أكبر عدد من الأهداف في موسم واحد ٣٢ هدفاً.

لعب مصر لكرة القدم لديه رقم قياسي عالمي أيضًا، لفوزه بكأس الأمم الأفريقية

ـ ١٩٥٦، ١٩٥٩، ١٩٦٣، ١٩٦٦، ١٩٦٩، ١٩٧٦، ١٩٨٦، ١٩٩٦، ١٩٩٩، ٢٠٠٦، ٢٠٠٨، ٢٠١٠ و ٢٠١٣.



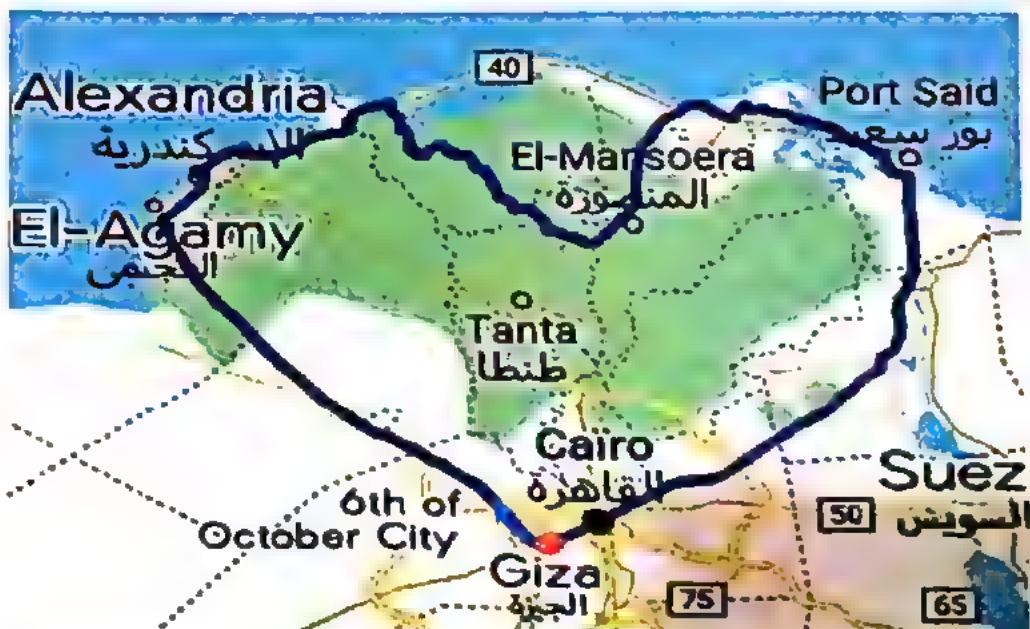
And in 2018, cyclists in Egypt made a new world record. They made the largest GPS drawing by bicycle! The challenge was to cycle 761 km around Egypt, and record the direction of the race. The cyclists started at the Great Pyramids of Giza, and it took three days to finish.

في عام ٢٠١٨، حقق راكبي الدراجات في مصر رقماً قياسياً عالمياً جديداً. لقد صنعوا أكبر رسم على نظام تحديد المواقع بالدراجة! كان التحدي يتمثل في ركوب دراجة لمسافة ٧٦١ كم حول مصر وتسجيل اتجاه السباق. بدأ راكبي الدراجات من أهرامات الجيزة، واستغرق الأمر ثلاثة أيام للانتهاء منه.

The picture of their journey made the shape of a heart on the map! It was important because it made people think about how important it is to keep your heart healthy.

صنعت صورة رحلتهم شكل قلب على الخريطة! كان مهمًا لهم جعل الناس يفكرون في مدى أهمية الحفاظ على صحة قلبك. It isn't just Egyptian people who break world records. The Egyptian Mau is the fastest cat in the world. It can run up to 48 kilometers an hour!

ليس فقط المصريون هم الذين حطموا الرقم القياسي العالمي. القط المصري (ماو) هو أسرع قط في العالم. يمكن أن تصل سرعته إلى ٤٨ كيلومتر في الساعة!



Help your child listen and read.

ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويفهم.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



Activities

1 | Choose the correct word.

- 1 Mohamed Salah (set - finished - scored) a world record in 2017/2018.
- 2 Mohamed Salah is a (singer - dentist - footballer).
- 3 A footballer scores many (balls - goals - feet).
- 4 A/An (second - centimeter - hour) is larger than a minute.
- 5 A (meter - centimeter - kilometer) is the smallest.
- 6 The Great Pyramids of Giza are (short - famous - small).
- 7 A minute is (taller - shorter - longer) than a second.
- 8 A centimeter is (faster - shorter - longer) than a meter.
- 9 We measure time in (kilometers - meters - hours).
- 10 We measure distance in (meters - minutes - seconds).

2 | Read and match.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Mohamed Salah is a | a) time. |
| 2 A kilometer is longer | b) distance. |
| 3 A second is a unit for | c) footballer. |
| 4 A centimeter is a unit for | d) than a meter. |

1-() :

2-()

3-()

4-()

3 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 Liverpool - Mohamed Salah - for - plays - .

2 longer - A minute - a second - is - than - .

3 set - He - world - a - record - .

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

What is a world record? It's something which is the fastest, biggest, oldest or smallest in the world. People in many different countries like trying to make new world records all the time. Here are some famous Egyptian world records. One of these is Mohamed Salah. In 2017/2018, the Egyptian footballer Mohamed Salah set a world record when he played for the English team Liverpool. He scored the highest number of goals in one season - 32 goals!

A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Mohamed Salah plays for a/an (Egyptian - English - French) team.
- 2 In 2017/2018, Mohamed Salah scored (32 - 13 - 23) goals in one season.

B) Answer the following questions.

- 3 What is a world record?
- 4 In which sport did Mohamed Salah set a world record?

Help your child deal with such questions.

لطفاً مع مثل هذه الأسئلة



5 | Look and write a sentence under each picture.



2



He - footballer

minute - longer - second

6 | Complete the following dialogue with:

Who - Where - watch - going

Ali : (1) are you going

Mazen : To the sports stadium.

Ali : Why are you (2) there

Mazen : To (3) the match

Ali : (4) 's your favorite footballer

Mazen : Mohamed Salah.

7 | Copy the following sentence.

The Great Pyramids are famous.



Activities on Unit (1)

1 | Complete the following dialogue with:

jumping - competitions - sports - Do

Maha : What (1) events do you like?

Hoda : I like (2)

Maha : (3) you always get medals?

Hoda : Yes, I always get medals in (4)

2 | Look and complete.



dist_n_e



ath_e_e



m_d_l



c_t_del

3 | Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

i _ t d
e r



h t w
o r



m j
u p



Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

4 | Choose the correct word.

- 1 They are (making - doing - eating) fun of me.
- 2 Never spread (fun - rumors - races) about your friends.
- 3 Tarek is the slowest. He (isn't - won't - will) get a medal.
- 4 Dalia is (faster - the fastest - fast) runner. I think she will win the race.
- 5 Youssef is (taller - the tallest - tall) than Adam.

5 | Look and write a sentence under each picture.



children - track



Never - secrets

6 | Read and match.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Will it be a good competition? | a) jumping. |
| 2 I like | b) because it's hot. |
| 3 Never make | c) Yes, it will. |
| 4 It's hard to run today | d) fun of your friends. |

1-()

2-()

3-()

4-()

7 Read the passage then answer the questions.

One day, Tamer was sad when he came home from school. "What's the matter?" asked his mom. "Sherif asked me why I didn't want to do the swimming competition. I told him that I'm scared of water, but it was a secret. He told Adam and Wael. They are making fun of me." The next day, Tamer was a lot happier. "How was school today, Tamer?" his mom asked. "It was better!" said Tamer, smiling. "Sherif apologized for telling my secret."

A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Tamer was scared of (birds - water - animals).
- 2 Sherif is Tamer's (father - brother - friend).

B) Answer the following questions.

- 3 How was Tamer when he came home on the next day?

- 4 What was Sherif's mistake?

8 Copy the following sentence.

Support your friend.

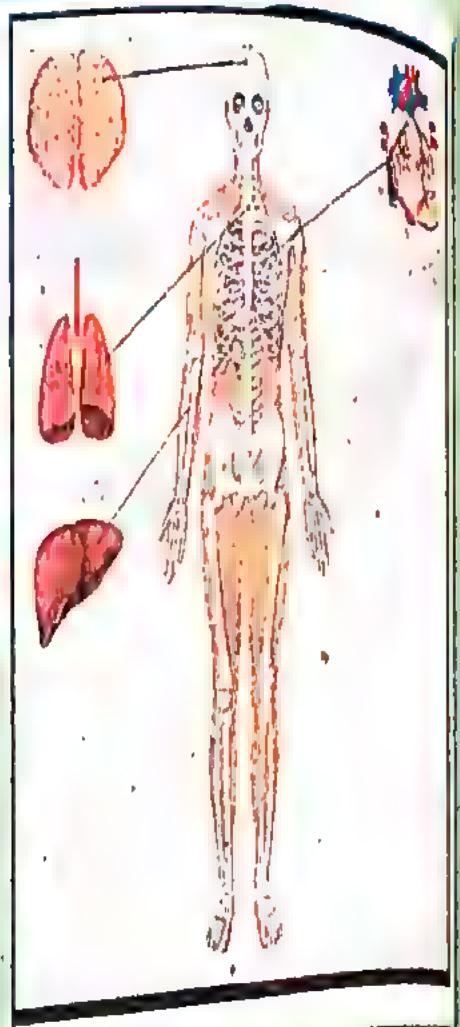
Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Unit
2

Body matters

وظائف الدسم

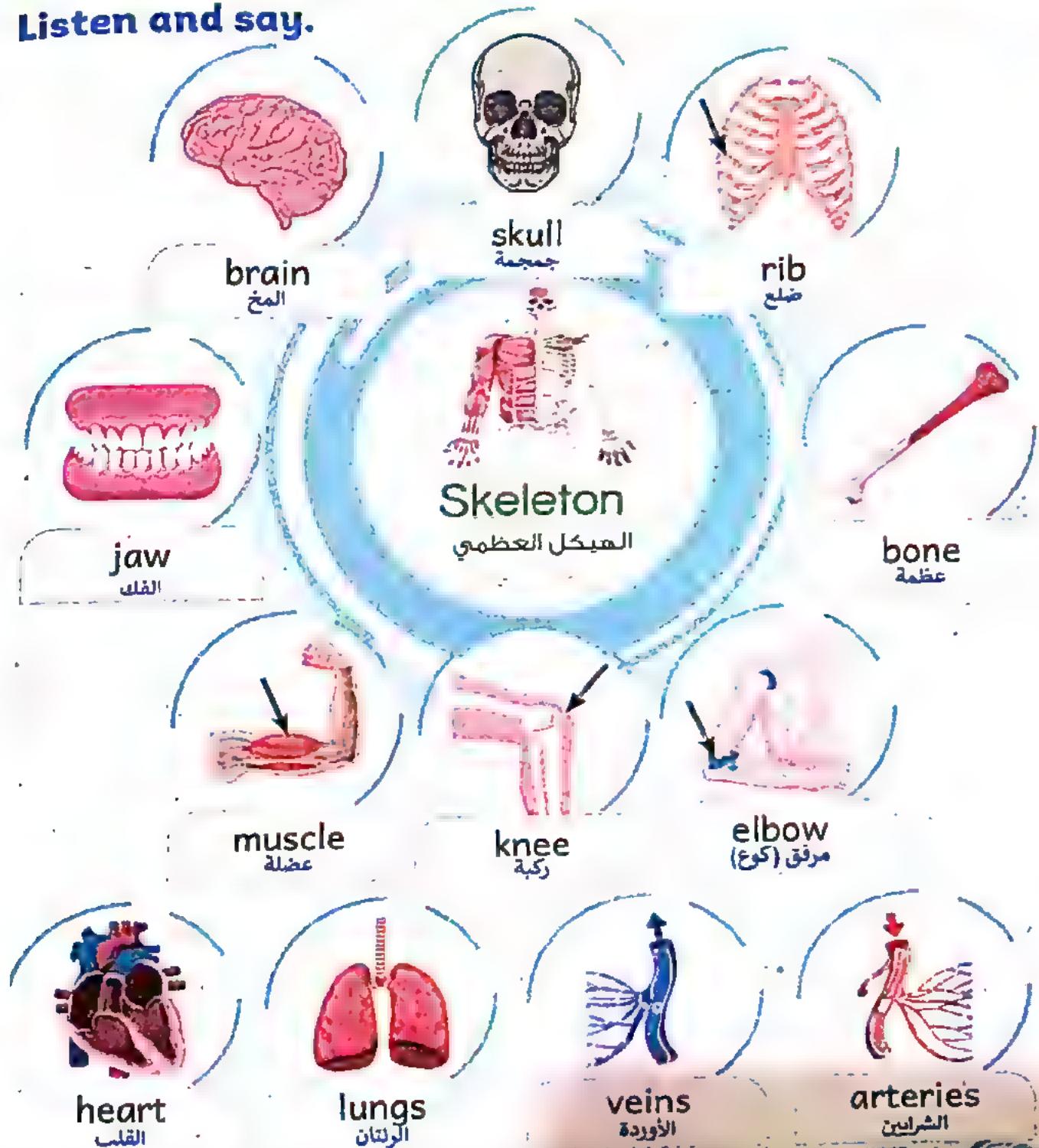


Lessons
(1 & 2)

Vocabulary

Listening and reading

Listen and say.



Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يعترف على هذه الكلمات.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

Definitions

arteries

These carry blood with oxygen in it away from the heart.

veins

These carry blood without a lot of oxygen in it to the heart.

oxygen

A gas which all living organisms need.

blood

A liquid that carries oxygen and nutrients around your body.

blood vessels

Tubes through which blood circulates in the body .(veins and arteries)

nutrients

We need these to help us grow.

Look and read.

Today we're going to learn about the body. Miss Mona is going to tell us how the heart works. Did you know your heart beats about 70 times a minute? Your heart moves blood around your body . Our brain controls everything that happens in our body. Our skeleton helps us move and makes us strong. It's very interesting!

سوف نتعلم عن الجسم. سوف تخبرنا الأستاذة مونا كيف يعمل القلب. هل تعلم أن قلبك ينبعض ٧٠ مرة في دقيقة؟ ينقل قلبك الدم حول جسمك. يتحكم المخ في كل شيء يحدث في جسمنا. يساعدنا هيكلنا العظمي على الحركة جعلنا أقوىاء. هذا مثير جداً!



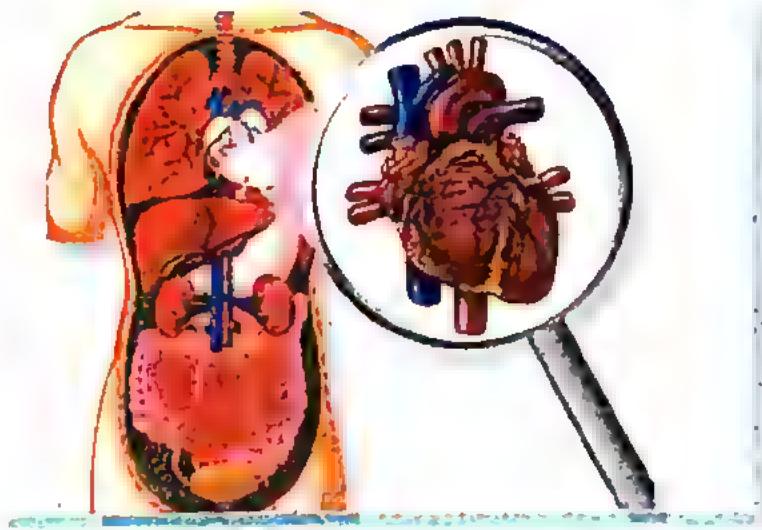
Look and read.

The heart is very important because it moves blood around your body. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body.

القلب مهم جداً لأنه ينقل الدم حول جسمك. يحمل الدم الأكسجين والمعناصر الغذائية إلى جميع أجزاء الجسم.

Veins carry blood from the body to the heart. There isn't a lot of oxygen left in this blood because it was used in the body. That is why the blood looks darker.

تحمل الأوردة الدموية الدم من الجسم إلى القلب، لا يتبقى الكثير من الأكسجين في الدم لأنّه تم استخدامه في الجسم. لذلك يبدو الدم داكن اللون (أغمق).



The heart pushes this blood to the lungs. In the lungs, oxygen is added to the blood. The oxygenated blood (now with oxygen in it) travels back to the heart and then the heart pumps it out to the rest of the body in the arteries. Veins and arteries are the major blood vessels that connect to the heart.

يدفع القلب الدم إلى الرئتين. في الرئتين، يضاف الأكسجين إلى الدم. يعود الدم المؤكسد (الذي يحتوي الآن على الأكسجين) إلى القلب ثم يضخه القلب إلى باقي الجسم في الشرايين. الأوردة والشرايين هي الأوعية الدموية الرئيسية التي تتصل بالقلب.

Help your child look and read.

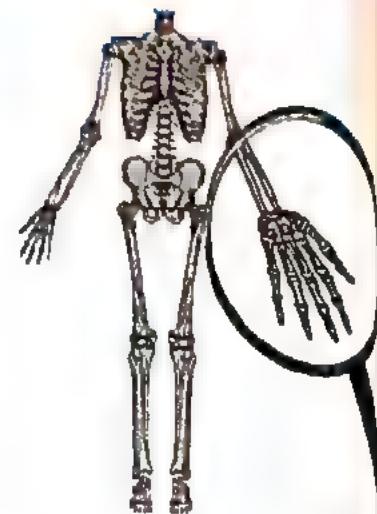
مساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.

Look and read.

Bones and muscles

Our skeleton is all the bones that keep us strong and help us move. We need muscles to move our bones. Muscles are attached to bones and they lift and turn bones so we can walk, run, dance - anything!

هيكلنا العظمي هو كل العظام التي تبنيها قوي، وتساعدنا على الحركة. نحتاج إلى العضلات لتحرك عظامنا. العضلات متصلة بالعظام، وتحملها ترتفع وتلتف لذلك نتمكن من المشي والجري والرقص وكل شيء.



When we kick a ball, muscles make the bones in our leg and knee move.

Muscles in our arms and elbows move when you play tennis. We use muscles when we chew food, to move the jaw bone up and down. Bones are hard, and they protect our soft organs. Our brain, heart and lungs are important organs that need to be safe.

عندما نركل الكرة، تجعل العضلات العظام في الساق وزرقة تتحرك. تتحرك العضلات في أذرعنا وفي المرفقين عندما نلعب التنس. نحن نستخدم العضلات عند مضغ الطعام لتعزيز عظمة الفك للأعلى والأسفل. الطعام صلبية وتحمي عضاناً رخوة. مخنا وقلبنا ورئتنا أعضاء مهمة يجب أن تكون آمنة.



- 1- There are 206 bones in a skeleton.
- 2- Muscles are soft.
- 3- Bones are hard.
- 4- Our skull protects our brain.
- 5- Our ribs protect our heart.

٢.١ عظمة في الهيكل العظمي.
اللات رخوة.
هيكل صلب.
المجمدة مخنا.
الضلع قلبنا.



Activities

1 Look and complete.



h_a_t



sk_le_t_n



b_n_



m_sc_e



sk_ll



l_n_s



ar_er_es



br__n

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

k_s_l
u_l



s_g_l
u_n



b_l_e
o_w



d_b_o
o_l



w_j_a



k_e_n_e



Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 Choose the correct word.

- 1 Our (heart - skull - brain) beats about 70 times a minute.
- 2 Our (skull - brain - elbow) controls everything that happens in our body.
- 3 Our (an - lungs - skeleton) helps us move and makes us strong.
- 4 The heart moves (blood - water - milk) around your body.
- 5 Blood carries (veins - oxygen - ice) to all parts of the body.
- 6 (Veins - Lungs - Muscles) carry blood from the body to the heart.
- 7 In the (skull - lungs - heart), oxygen is added to the blood.
- 8 Veins and arteries are blood (muscles - vessels - nutrients).
- 9 We need (lungs - eyes - muscles) to move our bones.
- 10 Bones are (soft - hard - easy) and they protect our soft organs.
- 11 Blood is a (gas - liquid - solid).
- 12 Oxygen is a (gas - liquid - solid).
- 13 Veins carry blood (to - with - without) oxygen to the heart.
- 14 Our (ribs - lungs - jaws) protect our heart.
- 15 Our (knee - elbow - jaw) is a bone in our face.
- 16 There are 206 bones in a (skeleton - jaw - skull).
- 17 (Arteries - Veins - Lungs) carry blood with oxygen.
- 18 We use (knees - muscles - heart) when we chew food.
- 19 Muscles are (hard - safe - soft).
- 20 Muscles are attached to the (bones - lungs - heart).

4 Read and match.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1 oxygen | a) are the major blood vessels. |
| 2 nutrients | b) a gas which all living organisms need |
| 3 Veins | c) We need these to help us grow. |
| 4 Veins and arteries | d) carry blood without oxygen to the heart. |



5 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 skeleton - us - i - move - helps - .

2 important - is - The heart - very - .

6 Read the passage then answer the questions.

The heart is very important because it moves blood around your body. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body. Veins carry blood from the body to the heart. There isn't a lot of oxygen left in this blood because it was used in the body. That is why the blood looks darker. The heart pushes this blood to the lungs. In the lungs, oxygen is added to the blood.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1 (Nutrients - Veins - Lungs) carry blood from the body to the heart.

2 In the lungs, (oxygen - air - water) is added to the blood.

B) Answer the following questions.

3 Why is the heart very important?

4 What carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body?

Help your child deal with such questions.

www.jalsa.com/worksheets.html

7 || Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1



heart - important

2



Bones - hard

8 || Fill in the spaces with:

Arteries - Blood - blood vessels - nutrients - Veins

- 1 carry blood from the body to the heart
- 2 carries oxygen and nutrients around your body
- 3 We need to help our bodies grow
- 4 carry blood away from the heart to the body
- 5 Veins and arteries are types of

9 || Complete the following dialogue with:

What - reading - morning - skeleton

Omar : Good morning, Hana.

Hana : Good (1) :

Omar : (2)

Hana : I'm (3)

Omar : What is it about?

Hana : It's about the (4)

, Omar

are you doing

a book

Help your child deal with such questions.

لطالعات ينتمي معلم هذه الأسئلة

Lesson
(3)

Language use

Listen and say.

rock

صخرة



sunglasses

نظارة شمس



wear

يرتدى

helmet

خوذة



knee pads

(حافظة / واقٍ) للركبة

mountains

جبل

Help your child identify these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

Future with "going to"

Usage

We use "be going to" to talk about things we intend to do.

نستخدم **be going to** عند الحديث عن الأشياء التي ننوي فعلها.

Form

I

+ am

He / She / It / Singular noun + is + going to + inf.

We / You / They / Plural noun + are

e.g. I am going to wear a helmet.



e.g. She is going to go to bed early.



e.g. We are going to drink water.



Keywords

tomorrow غداً

ال Tomorrow

today

tonight الليلة

this evening ...
المساء ...

after(school,...) بعد المدرسة ...

骑马 tomorrow.

e.g. He is going to ride a horse tomorrow.



Unit (2) - Body matters

Help your child identify the future with "going to".
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على المستقبل باستخدام "going to".

Negative

am not +

is not / isn't + **going to + inf. ...**

are not / aren't +

e.g. He **isn't** going to wear pads.

e.g. I'm **not** going to wear sunglasses.

(Yes / No) question

Is + **he / she / it / singular noun**

+ **going to + inf. ...?**

Are + **we / you / they / plural noun**

- Is she going to wear a helmet?



OK - Yes, she is.

- Are they going to go to bed?



OK - No, they aren't.

Wh-question

is **he / she / it / singular noun**

What + + **going to + inf. ?**

are **we / you / they / plural noun**

e.g. What **are** you going to do today?



I'm **going to** go to the park after school.

Help your child identify the future with "going to". ساعد طفلك أن يدرك على المستقبل باستخدام

He is going to wear a helmet when he rides a horse.

سوف يرتدي خوذة عندما يركب حصان.



She is going to wear pads to protect her elbows.

سوف ترتدي وسادات واقية لنجس مرفقها.



I am going to wear sunglasses to protect my eyes from the sun.

سوف ارتدي نظارات شمسية لاحم عيني من الشمس.



We are going to drink water after we go running.

سوف نشرب ماء بعد ذهابنا للجري.



She is going to go to bed early!

سوف تذهب مبكراً للنوم.



He's going to climb a rock.

سوف يتسلق صخرة.



Choose the correct word.

- 1 He's going to wear a helmet (tomorrow - yesterday - always).
- 2 I am (go - goes - going) to wear sunglasses to protect my eyes.
- 3 We are going to (drink - drinks - drinking) water after we go running.
- 4 She (am - is - are) going to go to bed early.
- 5 (We - I - She) is going to wear pads to protect her elbows.
- 6 (Am - Is - Are) they going to climb the mountain?



Activities

1 Complete the following dialogue with:

time - ride - park - play

Mary : Where are you going, Hana?

Hana : To the (i) ..

Mary : Are you going to ()

a horse?

Hana : No, I'm going to ()

tennis.

Hany : Have a nice (!)

Hana : Thank you.

2 Choose the correct word.

1 (Are - Is - Am) they going to drink water?

2 I ('m - 's - 're) going to go to the park.

3 I'm going to (wears - wearing - wear) a helmet.

4 I'm (go - going - goes) to have chicken and rice for dinner.

5 Is (he - you - we) going to climb the mountain?

6 Are they going (too - two - to) go to the park?

7 We are going to (drinks - drinking - drink) water.

8 No, he (hasn't - doesn't - isn't) going to wear pads.

9 (Yes - Don't - Not), she is going to wear sunglasses.

10 He's going to climb a rock (yesterday - last week - tomorrow).

Help your child deal with such questions.

اعمل مع طفلك على اجابات اسئلة

3 || Read and complete with the correct form.

- 1 I am going to (wears) a dress.
- 2 I (are) going to go to the library.
- 3 Ali is (go) to wear pads.
- 4 No, we (is) going to go to the zoo.

4 || Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 to - going - I'm - a helmet - wear - .

2 she - to - Is - going - pads - wear - ?

3 the park - He - going to - isn't - go to - .

5 || Read and complete.

1 It's a school day. Is she going to go to bed early?

2 He's going to go swimming. Is he going to wear a helmet?

3 He's going to go to the library. Is he going to wear pads?

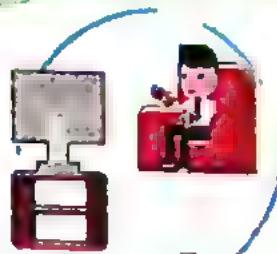
6 || Copy the following sentence.

I'm going to drink water.

**Lessons
(4 & 5)**

Life skills and values

Listening and writing



watch TV

يشاهد التلفاز



eat breakfast

يتناول الإفطار



drink water

يشرب الماء



skip breakfast

يفوت وجبة الإفطار



sleep

يتام



stay up late

يسهر لوقت متأخر

Life skills

مهارات حياتية



play outside

يلعب بالخارج



play video games

يلعب ألعاب الفيديو



running

الجري



cycling

ركوب الدراجات



eat fruit

يتناول الفاكهة

Help your child to be healthy.

ساعد طفلك أن يكون بصحة جيدة.

How healthy are you?

Do you ever skip breakfast?

هل سبق وأن تخطي وجبة الإفطار؟



No, I always eat breakfast. It's my favorite meal.

لا، أنا دائمًا أتناول وجبة الإفطار. إنها وجبة المفضلة.



How much sleep do you get every night?

ما مقدار النوم الذي تحصلين عليه كل ليلة؟



I get nine or ten hours every night.

أنا أحصل على تسعة أو عشر ساعات كل ليلة.



Do you play outside every day?

هل تلعبون بالخارج كل يوم؟



Yes, we love being outside.

نعم، نحب أن نكون بالخارج.



How often do you drink water?

كم مرة تشرب ماء؟



I drink about six cups a day.

أشرب حوالي ستة أكواب يومياً.



Look and read.

Which is healthier?



Drinking water is healthier than drinking cola.

Eating vegetables is healthier than eating fries.



Running is healthier than playing video games.

Cycling is healthier than watching TV.

Definitions

be calm

كون هادئاً

relaxed, not angry

مسترخي / غير غاضب

be positive

كون إيجابياً

try not to worry when facing a problem

يحاول لا يقلق عند مواجهة مشكلة ما

stay up late

يسهر لوقت متأخر

not going to bed at the right time

لا ينام في الوقت المناسب

have an argument

بجادل

be cross with someone because you

don't agree تكون غاضباً من شخص ما لأنك لا تتفق معه

be in a good mood

في حالة مزاجية جيدة

feeling happy and having fun

يشعر بالسعادة ويستمتع

skip breakfast

يفوت وجبة الإفطار

not to eat breakfast in the morning

لا يأكل وجبة الإفطار في الصباح

Help your child learn how to stay healthy.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم كيف يمكنه بحث عن الصحة جيداً.

Read and tick (✓) or cross (✗) the boxes.

Making healthy choices



Laila: I sometimes stay up late on a school night because I like watching TV and playing video games. In the morning, I feel tired and cross!

لليلي: أحياناً أبقى مستيقظةً لوقت متأخر ليلة المدرسة لأنّ أحب مشاهدة التلفزيون.

ولعب ألعاب الفيديو. في الصبح أشعر بالتعب والغضب.



Adam: When I find things difficult at school, or I have arguments with my friends, I try to stay positive. I like taking a walk outside because it helps me feel happy and calm.

آدم: عندما أجد الأمور صعبة في المدرسة، أو يكون هناك نقاش مع أصدقائي، أحاول أن أبقي إيجابيًا. أحب الترفيه في الخارج، لاته يساعدني على الشعور بالسعادة والهدوء.



Dareen: I do exercise every day - I play football or go swimming. I like cycling too. I'm always in a good mood after I do exercise.

دارين: أنا أتدرب كل يوم، العب كرة القدم أو ذهب للسباحة، أنا أحب ركوب الدراجة أيضاً، أنا دائمًا أكون في حالة مزاجية جيدة بعد التدريب.



Zain: I like fruit, but I eat a lot of sweet snacks too. Sometimes I feel tired, so I have candy and snacks. My mom says I don't get enough nutrients.

زين: أنا أحب الفاكهة، لكنني أتناول الكثير من الوجبات الخفيفة الحلوة أيضًا. أحياناً

أشعر بالتعب، لذا أتناول الحلوي والوجبات الخفيفة. تقول أمي أنني لا أحصل على ما يكفي من العناصر الغذائية.



Malak: I like school, but I sometimes worry because I have arguments with my friends. Then I feel angry and sad. I don't tell anyone. I play video games and try to forget about it.

ملك: أنا أحب المدرسة ولكن أحياناً أشعر بالقلق لأنني أدخل في جدال مع أصدقائي. ثم أشعر بالغضب والحزن. أنا لا أخبر أي أحد. ألعب ألعاب الفيديو وأحاول أن أنسى ذلك.

What can they change? Write your ideas.

Name

Idea

Laila

Zain

Malak

Help your child make healthy choices.

ساعد طفلك أن يتخذ الاختيارات الصحية.



Activities

1) Look and complete.



sl__p



e_tbr_afk_st



c_cl_ng



v_deo g_mes



r_nn_ng



w_tch T_



dr_nk wa_er



_at fr_it

2) Look and tick (✓) the healthy choices.



3 | Choose the correct word.

- 1 Do you ever (watch - skip - drink) breakfast?
- 2 I sometimes (worry - stay - say) up late.
- 3 I prefer (trying - eating - watching) TV or playing video games.
- 4 I (make - do - have) exercise every day.
- 5 She is going to (sleep - watch - stay) early.

4 | Read and match.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1 have an argument | a) relaxed, not angry |
| 2 stay up late | b) feeling happy and having fun |
| 3 be in a good mood | c) be cross with someone because you don't agree |
| 4 be positive | d) not going to bed at the right time |
| 5 be calm | e) try not to worry when facing a problem |

1- () 2- () 3- () 4- () 5- ()

5 | Look and write a sentence under each picture.



exercise - every day



feel - tired

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

6 Fill in the spaces with:

skip breakfast - be positive - calm - an argument - stay up late

- 1 When I feel worried, I try to and think of nice things.
- 2 I don't because the next day I feel tired and angry.
- 3 I feel unhappy when I have with my friends.
- 4 I get hungry and tired if I
- 5 Wael doesn't shout when things go wrong. He is

7 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 you - skip - Do - ever - breakfast - ?

2 do - drink - often - How - water - you - ?

3 watching - Fares - sports - likes - .

4 never - skip - I - breakfast - .

8 Copy the following sentence.

I never skip breakfast.

Lessons
(6 & 7)

Learn Sounds With Busy Bee! Reading



Phonics

Listen and repeat.

Long
oo /u:/



mood
حالة مزاجية



food
طعام



root
جذر



tool
أداة



room
حجرة

Short
oo /ʊ/



book
كتاب



cook
يطبخو / يطبخ



wood
خشب



good
جيد



foot
قدم

Look and read.

Healthy food puts Fares in a good mood.



I'm in my room. I've got a book about the moon.

Listen. Underline the long (oo) sound. Circle the short (oo) sound.

1 He's in a bad mood because he hurt his foot with a big book!



2 Let's cook some food. We'll eat in the kitchen, not in the living room.



Help your child recognize and produce the oo sounds.
ساعد طفلك أن ينصرف على صوت oo وينطلق.

Al-Baheer - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

79

Vocabulary

organ

عضو protect

brain

المخ layer

lungs

الرئتان attach

dirt

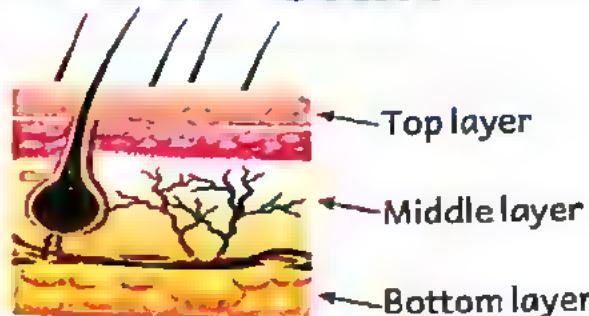
فأذورات sunburn

germs

جراثيم damage

Look and read.

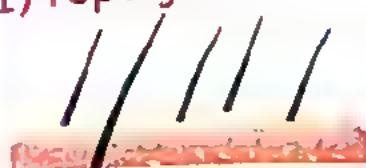
Our skin



Our skin is the largest organ in our body , and it's very important. It protects us from the sun, as well as from dirt and germs. It keeps you cool in hot weather, and warm in cold weather! We need to look after our skin to keep it healthy . Our skin has got lots of layers.

جلدنا هو العضو الأكبر في جسمنا، وهو مهم للغاية. يحمينا من الشمس وأيضاً يحمينا من القاذورات والجراثيم. إنه يحافظ على برودة جسمك في الطقس الحار وعلى دفنك في الطقس البارد! نحن بحاجة إلى أن نعتن ببشرتنا التالية صحية. جلدنا له العديد من الطبقات.

1) Top layer



This is strong. Water can't get through it!

الطبقة العليا: هذه طبقة قوية، لا يمكن للماء أن يمر عبرها.

2) Middle layer



We can feel hot and cold things here. This has got blood vessels.

الطبقة الوسطى: يمكننا الشعور بالحرارة والبرودة هنا. هذه الطبقة بها الأوعية الدموية.

3) Bottom layer



This attaches your skin to your bones and muscles.

الطبقة السفلية: تربط جلدك بعظامك وعضلاتك.

The sun can damage our skin. We can get sunburn.

It's important to wear sunscreen to protect our skin.

Do you wear sunscreen?

يمكن للشمس أن تلحق الضرر ببشرتنا. يمكن أن تصيب بحروق الشمس. من المهم وضع كريم واقي من أشعة الشمس لحماية بشرتنا. هل تطبع كريم واقي من أشعة الشمس؟



Help your child listen and read about skin

layers.

ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ عن طبقات الجلد.



Activities

1 Look and complete.



f__d



c__k



w__d



r__m

2 Look and complete with:

food - book - mood

1 He reads a about the moon.



2 She eats healthy

3 She is in a bad



3 Choose the correct word.

1 The top (food - layer - moon) of the skin is strong.

2 We can (feel - get - keep) hot and cold things through the middle layer of the skin.

3 The sun can (attach - keep - damage) our skin.

4 It's important to wear (sunglasses - sunscreen - sunburn) to protect our skin.

5 Our skin keeps us (fat - cool - hot) in hot weather.

6 We have got (blood vessels - water - lungs) in the middle layer of skin.

7 We can get (sunscreen - sunburn - layer) from the sun.

4 || Read and match.

1 Our skin is a) Yes, I do.
 2 Water can't get through b) has got blood vessels.
 3 Do you wear sunscreen? c) the largest organ in our body.
 4 The middle layer of the skin d) the top layer of the skin.

1-() 2-() 3-() 4-()

5 || Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 got - about - I've - the moon - a book - .

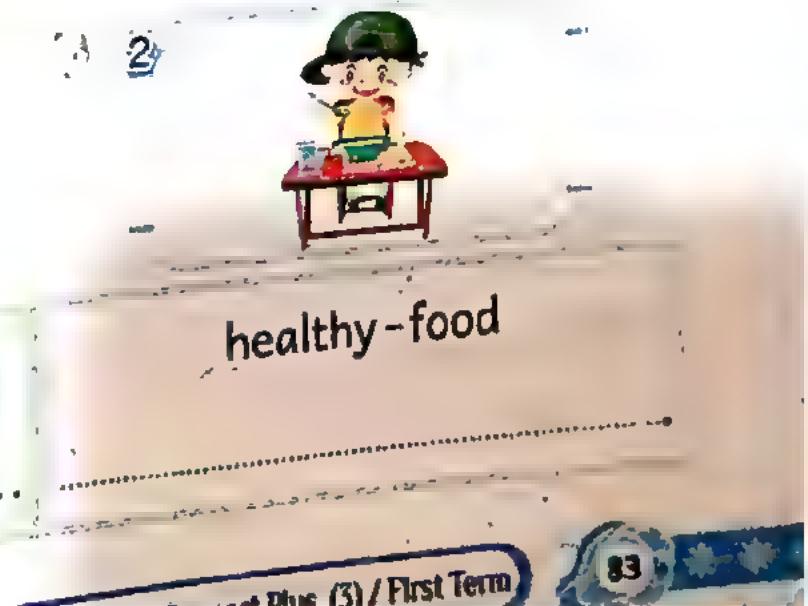
2 some - Let's - food - cook - .

3 get - can - from - We - the sun - sunburn - .

6 || Look and write a sentence under each picture.



wear - sunscreen



healthy - food

7 || Read the passage then answer the questions.

Our skin is the largest organ in our body, and it's very important. It protects us from the sun, as well as from dirt and germs. It keeps you cool in hot weather, and warm in cold weather. We need to look after our skin to keep it healthy.

A) Choose the correct answer.

- ① Your skin keeps you (cold - hot - cool) in hot weather.
- ② We need to (damage - look after - attach) our skin.

B) Answer the following questions.

③ What is the largest organ in our body?

④ What does our skin protect us from?

8 || Fill in the spaces with:

Water - attaches - important - layers

- ① Our skin has got lots of
- ② It's to wear sunscreen.
- ③ can't get through our top layer of skin.
- ④ The bottom layer your skin to your bones and muscles.

Listen and say.



Vocabulary

break down

chew

saliva

اللعاب

stomach acid

swallow

absorb

يُمتص

get rid of

يُتخلص من

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

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Look and read.

Digestion

عملية الهضم

We know it's important to eat healthy food.

But do you know what happens to food after you eat it?

نعلم أنه من المهم تناول الطعام الصحي. ولكن هل تعرف ماذا يحدث للطعام بعد أن نأكله؟

When we swallow food, it goes to our stomach. We get energy and nutrients from the food we eat. But our bodies have to change the food so it can use it. It has to break down the food before it can absorb it. We chew food in our mouths, using our teeth, tongue and jaw.

عندما نبتلع الطعام، يذهب للمعدة. نحصل على الطاقة والعناصر الغذائية من الطعام الذي نأكله. ولكن أجسامنا يجب أن تغير الطعام حتى تتمكن من استخدامه. يجب أن يحل جسمنا الطعام قبل أن يتمكن من امتصاصه. نضع الطعام في أفواهنا، مستخدمنا أسناننا، ولساننا وفكنا.

We need saliva to help us do this. This is a liquid made in our mouth. Then we swallow the food. Muscles help to push it down to our stomach. When the food is in our stomach, another special liquid called "stomach acid" breaks down the food. This is called digestion.

نحتاج اللعاب لمساعدتنا في فعل ذلك. اللعاب سائل يتكون في أفواهنا. ثم نبتلع الطعام. تساعد العضلات في دفع الطعام لأسفل إلى معدتنا. عندما يصبح الطعام في معدتنا، هناك سائل آخر خاص يسمى «حمض المعدة» يعمل على تحلل الطعام. هذه العملية تسمى «الهضم».

Now the body can absorb the nutrients it needs from the food, and get rid of the things it doesn't need.

الآن يستطيع الجسم امتصاص العناصر الغذائية التي يحتاجها من الطعام ويتخلص من الأشياء التي لا يحتاجها.



Activities

1 || Look and complete.



st_m_ch



to_gue



t_e_h



m_u_h

2 || Choose the correct word.

- ① First, we put food in our (stomach - mouth - teeth).
- ② We make food smaller with our (saliva - tongue - teeth).
- ③ We (swallow - chew - absorb) food with our teeth.
- ④ We have a liquid called (tongue - stomach - saliva) in our mouth to help us chew food.
- ⑤ When our food is smaller, we can (swallow - absorb - chew) it.
- ⑥ When we eat, food goes to our (teeth - stomach - feet).
- ⑦ In the stomach, our body breaks (up - out - down) the food.
- ⑧ The body can (drink - swallow - absorb) the nutrients we need.

3 || Read and match.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| ① We make food smaller with our | a) down the food. |
| ② We have a liquid in our mouth | b) to the stomach. |
| ③ Stomach acid breaks | c) teeth. |
| ④ When we swallow food, it goes | d) called saliva. |

1-() 2-() 3-() 4-()

Help your child deal with such questions.

لابد للطفل أن يحصل على مثل هذه الأسئلة.

4

Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 chew - with - We - food - teeth - our - .

2 healthy - important - It's - eat - food - to - .

3 energy - the - We - get - from - food - .

5 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



saliva - chew



chew - food

Activities on Unit (2)

1 Look and complete.



h_a_t



sk_le_on



l_n_s



m_sc_e

2 Complete the following dialogue with:

skull - ride - going - wear

Hana : What are you (1) to do?

Hany : I'm going to (2) my bike.

Hana : Are you going to (3) a helmet?

Hany : Yes. It protects my (4)

3 Choose the correct word.

① (Am - Is - Are) he going to ride a horse?

② Our (teeth - lungs - skeleton) is all the bones that keep us strong.

③ I'm going to (wear - wears - wearing) a helmet.

④ Our (mouth - skin - heart) has got lots of layers.

⑤ We are (go - goes - going) to have chicken for lunch.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

(4)

Read and complete with the correct form.

1

(Are) he going to play football?

2 They

(is) going to go to the zoo.

3 Is she going to go swimming? - No, she (is) ...

4 I

(is) not going to go to school today.

(5)

Read and match.

1 oxygen

a) not going to bed at the right time

2 blood vessels

b) a gas which all living organisms need

3 be calm

c) veins and arteries

4 stay up late

d) relaxed, not angry

1-()

2-()

3-()

4-()

(6)

Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1



going - a horse

2



heart - important

7 | Read the passage then answer the questions.

We know it's important to eat healthy food. When we swallow food, it goes to our stomach. We get energy and nutrients from the food we eat. But our bodies have to change the food so it can use it. It has to break down the food before it can absorb it. We chew food in our mouths, using our teeth, tongue and jaw. We need saliva to help us do this. This is a liquid made in our mouth. Then we swallow the food. Muscles help to push it down to our stomach.

A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 It's important to eat (bad - unhealthy - healthy) food.
- 2 We chew food in our (mouths - saliva - stomach).

B) Answer the following questions.

- 3 Where does food go when we swallow it?
- 4 What do we get from the food we eat?

8 | Copy the following sentence.

I eat breakfast every day.

Unit (3)

Topic 1: Healthy eating

Beliefs and values



Beliefs and values

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Healthiness | omega-3 fatty acids |
| Convenience | omega-3 fatty acids |
| Recycling | omega-3 fatty acids |
| Efficiency | omega-3 fatty acids |
| Use of oil | omega-3 fatty acids |
| Values | omega-3 fatty acids |
| Beliefs and challenges | omega-3 fatty acids |
| Integrated cross-curriculum topics | omega-3 fatty acids |

Food may contain carbohydrates, protein, sugar, minerals, vitamins, water, fibre, fat, salt, preservatives, preservatives, colouring, additives, enzymes, flavourings, stabilisers, sweeteners.
You should eat a healthy lunch every day
You should eat cooking every day
A healthy diet includes a diet without preservatives, a diet without sugar
non smoking, non alcohol, physical activity

Our focus making healthy choices

Independence

Therapeutic health: a healthy diet for a healthy mind

Science: water and why we need it
Math: decimal points, measuring ingredients

(1)

Vocabulary

Listen and say.

Nutrients

yogurt



cheese



milk



olive oil



butter



balance

calcium

diet

strong

Help your child identify nutrients.

الكلسيوم كالسيوم الكالسيوم

دوارن

نظام طهان

olive oil

sugar

زيت زيتون

سكر

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Look, listen and read.

I always have fruit at breakfast - an apple or a banana. There are lots of **vitamins** in fruit, and there is fiber, too! Do you like fruit, Hany?

أتناول الفاكهة دائمًا - التفاح أو الموز. يوجد الكثير من الفيتامينات في

الفاكهة، و يوجد لها ألياف أيضًا. هل تحب الفاكهة يا هانى؟

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Yes, I do, but what are **vitamins**? Why do we need them?

نعم، ولكن ما هي الفيتامينات؟ ولماذا

نحتاج إليها؟



Vitamins are nutrients in some foods. They're good for all parts of your body, and they make you strong! Mom says we should eat lots of fruit to get the vitamins we need.

الفيتامينات هي عناصر غذائية موجودة في بعض الأطعمة، وهي مفيدة لأعضاء جسمك كلها و تجعلك قويًا. تقول أمي ينبغي علينا تناول الكثير من الفاكهة للحصول على الفيتامينات التي نحتاج إليها.

That's good, because fruit is delicious! Are there vitamins in eggs?

هذا جيد، لأن الفاكهة لذيذة! هل توجد
فيتامينات في البيض؟

Yes, there are!

نعم، يوجد

Look and read.

It's important to get a **balance** of the right kinds of food. Our bodies need lots of different nutrients, including vitamins and minerals, to work well and be healthy. This healthy eating plate is a good way to think about what we need.

We should try to eat 5 - 7 pieces of fruit. **Carbohydrates** give us energy. We can get these in bread, pasta, rice and cereal.

There is also fiber. Fiber is very important in a healthy diet.

يجب علينا محاولة تناول من 5 إلى 7 القطع من الفاكهة والخضروات يومياً. يوجد الكربوهيدرات من الفيتامينات في الفاكهة مثل البافانس س. يوجد أيضًا الألياف، الألياف مهمة جداً في النظام الغذائي الصحي.



We need **protein** to help us grow and to make our bodies strong. There's protein in meat, fish and eggs.

نحتاج البروتين لمساعدتنا في النمو و يجعل أجسامنا قوية. يوجد بروتين في اللحوم والأسماك والبيض.

There is **protein** in **dairy** foods such as milk and cheese too. Dairy foods also give us vitamins and a mineral called calcium. Calcium is good for our bones, heart and muscles.

يوجد بروتين في منتجات الألبان مثل اللبن والجبن أيضًا. منتجات الألبان تعطيتنا أيضًا فيتامينات ومعادن يسمى الكالسيوم. الكالسيوم ضروري لظامنا وقلبهنا وعضلاتنا.

الكتور يوهان رادن سلطاناً على الطاولة، يدعوك للحصول على البروتين والدهون والمعكرونة والأرز.

و الطعام المخصوص

والدهون

والبروتين

والمعكرونة

واللبن

والجبن

والبيض

واللحوم

والأسماك

والفواكه

والخضروات

والسبaghetti

والبروكلي

والبطاطس

واللوز



Activities

1 Look and complete.



carb_h_drates



vit_m_ns



prot_n



f_ts



f_b_r



s_g_r



v_get_bles



d_ry

2 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 There are (vitamins - protein - oil) and fiber in fruit and vegetables.
- 2 Fruit is (bad - good - useless) for our health.
- 3 (Sugar - Protein - Fats) helps our bodies grow.
- 4 Dairy foods have a (mineral - vitamin - protein) called calcium.
- 5 Calcium is good for our (eyes - bones - head), heart and muscles.
- 6 We need healthy fats in some (oils - minerals - candies) to get our vitamins.
- 7 We can find (vitamins - carbohydrates - minerals) in bread, pasta, rice and cereal.
- 8 There are lots of (carbohydrates - fats - vitamins) in fruit.
- 9 We shouldn't eat or drink a lot of (vitamins - protein - sugars).

Lesson (1)

- ⑩ There is sugar in (fish - cakes - egg).
- ⑪ We find protein in (soda - meat - milk).
- ⑫ Vitamin C makes us (weak - bad - strong).
- ⑬ Cheese, milk and butter are (sugar - dairy - minerals) foods.
- ⑭ Our bodies need lots of different (nutrients - fats - soda).
- ⑮ Apples and bananas are (fats - fruit - vegetables).

⑯ Read and match.

- 1 There is sugar in a) Yes, he does.
- 2 Protein helps b) They are nutrients in some foods.
- 3 Does Hany like fruit? c) cake, biscuits and soda.
- 4 What are vitamins? d) our bodies grow.

1-() 2-() 3-() 4-()

⑰ Read the passage then answer the questions.

5) Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

① is - in - protein - foods - There - dairy - .

② always - at - I - fruit - breakfast - have - .

③ Hana - have - does - What - lunch - for - ?

④ Hany - like - Does - fruits - ?

6) Look and write a sentence under each picture.

vitamins - fruit



Protein - bodies - strong

7) Copy the following sentence.

We should have a healthy diet.

Lesson (2)

Language use

should / shouldn't

We use should / shouldn't for advice.

نستخدم (يُنصح / يُنصح لا) لـ إعطاء النصيحة.

Affirmative

Subject + should + Inf.

مصدر الفعل

e.g. You **should** eat a healthy lunch every day.



الإيجابيات

Negative

Subject + **should not** (shouldn't) + Inf.

مصدر الفعل

e.g. You **shouldn't** eat cookies every day.



النفي

(Yes / No) question

Should + subject + inf. ?

e.g. Should he eat some food with carbohydrates?



Yes, he should.



No, he shouldn't.

Help your child use should for advice.

ساعد طفلك أن يستخدم should لـ إعطاء النصيحة.

Choose the correct word(s).

- ➊ Hana (should - don't - shouldn't) eat candies every day.
- ➋ (Do - Should - Is) he eat cakes every day?
- ➌ Hany (don't - shouldn't - should) eat fruit every day.
- ➍ Hana (should - isn't - shouldn't) drink soda every day.
- ➎ Should she (skip - skipped - skipping) breakfast?

Look and read. Then answer.

Younis is an athlete. He wants to have a healthy diet. He lives in a hot country and he does a lot of exercise. He's going to do a race tomorrow, so he needs lots of energy.



يونس لاعب العاب قوي. و يريد أن يكون له نظام غذائي صحي. هو يعيش في دولة حارة ويقوم بالكثير من التمارين.
يونس سيذهب للسباق غداً ولذلك يحتاج الكثير من الطاقة.

- ➊ Should Younis eat some food with carbohydrates?
- ➋ Should he drink water when he exercises?
- ➌ Should he sleep for four hours tonight?
- ➍ Should he eat lots of candies and cakes?



Activities

1 Fill in the spaces with.

(drink - shouldn't - sleep - sugar)

- 1 She eat candies every day.
- 2 He should water when he exercises.
- 3 You shouldn't eat a lot of
- 4 You should for 8 hours a night.

2 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 He should (drinks - drink - drinking) a lot of water.
- 2 You (should - should to - shouldn't) stay up late.
- 3 She should (do - does - doing) sports every day.
- 4 No, he (should - shouldn't - isn't) play too many video games.
- 5 (Do - Is - Should) he eat fruit and vegetables?

3 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1 every - You - eat - day - shouldn't - cookies - .
- 2 cakes - Should - eat - he - lots of - .
- 3 vegetables - You - eat - should - .

Help your child deal with such questions.

السؤالات مثل هذه تساعد طفلك على إلقاء القبض على الكلمات.

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Unit 11

4 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



You eat every day



shouldn't - candies - every day



shouldn't - soda



drink - every day

5 Read and write True (T) or False (F).

Sana is a runner. She is going to run in a race at the weekend. She should eat healthy food. She shouldn't eat lots of candies. She should drink lots of water. She shouldn't drink soda.

living things

الحيوانات الحية

litre

humans

الإنسان

pure water

break down

يخترب

weather

headache

الملاطفة

headache

Definitions

hydrated when your body gets enough water

مفعول بالماء

عندما يحصل جسمك على كمية الماء الكافية

dehydrated when your body doesn't get enough water

حيف

عندما لا يحصل جسمك على كمية الماء الكافية

joints the parts of your body that move

المفاصل

أجزاء جسمك التي تتحرك

toxins things you don't want in your body: they can make you ill

السموم

الأشياء التي لا تريدها في جسمك، لأنها يمكن أن تجعلك مريضاً

temperature a measurement of how hot or cold you feel

درجة الحرارة

قياس درجة حرارة جسمك أو جسم أي شيء آخر

sweat a liquid that comes out of your skin when you are hot

عرق

سائل يخرج من جسمك عندما تكون جسمك على درجة حرارة

Help your child identify these words.

ادع طفلك أن يجد الكلمات التالية.

Look and read.

Why do we need water?

All living things need water. Animals and humans drink water. Plants get it from the soil in their roots. We all know water is good for us, but do you know how important it is for our health? Our blood is about 82% water. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients around the body. We eat food, and it breaks down into nutrients in our stomach. Water helps with this, and it also helps carry the nutrients around the body in our blood vessels.



كل الكائنات الحية تحتاج إلى الماء، الحيوانات والبشر يشربون الماء، نحصل على ماء من مياه الشرب ونستهلك جذورها. جميعنا نعلم أن الماء ضروري لنا، لكن هل نعرف تماماً لمنتهى ملحوظة؟ ي تكون نسبة الماء في جسم الإنسان ٦٠٪ من الماء، يحمل الدم الأكسجين والعناصر الغذائية حول الجسم. نحصل على الماء من الطعام وبمقدار مائة في مائة من الماء، يساعد الماء في ذلك ويساعد أيضاً في نقل العناصر الغذائية حول الجسم في وقتها المحدد.

Our brains are made up of about 75% water. If you drink enough water, your brain works better. If you don't drink enough water, you get dehydrated.



You feel tired and you don't have a lot of energy. You can get a headache or find it difficult to think. When you are hydrated, it means getting enough water. It's good for your joints, your bones and your body temperature.

يكون الماء من حوالي ٧٥٪ من الماء، إذا كنت تشرب كمية كافية من الماء، فإنك ستحصل على أفضل النتائج، إذا لم تشرب كمية كافية من الماء، فإنك ستصاب بالجفاف، وتشعر بالتعب ولن يكون لديك الكثير من الطاقة. يمكن أن تصاب بالصداع أو تجد صعوبة في التفكير. عندما تكون مشرقاً بالماء، هذا يعني حصولك على كمية كافية من الماء.

الماء ضروري لظاميك وعظامك ودرجة حرارة جسمك.

Water also helps your body to get rid of toxins from your body, and helps the other organs in your body to work well. Children should drink about 1.5 litres of water every day. Most of this should be pure water, but we can also get water from other drinks such as milk, tea and fruit juices, and fruits and vegetables. We should drink more water in hot weather because we lose water when we sweat.



أيضاً يساعد الماء حصلك على التخلص من السموم، ويساعد أعضاء الجسم الأخرى على العمل بشكل جيد. يجب على الأطفال أن يتذروا ماء كل يوم. يجب أن تكون معظم هذه المياه نقية ولكن يمكننا أيضاً الحصول على الماء من مشروبات أخرى مثل اللبن، الشاي، عصير الفواكه والفاكهة، والخضروات. يجب على الأطفال تذير الماء كل يوم لتجنب فقدان الماء عندما نعرق.



Language

How much?

كم كمية؟

How much + uncountable noun +?

How much water should children drink every day?

كم كمية الماء التي يجب أن يتذربها الأطفال كل يوم؟



1.5 litres.



How much of our blood is made of water?

كم كمية الدم المكون منها ماء؟



82%



Help your child listen and read about the importance of water. ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويفهم أهمية الماء.



Activities

1 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 If you don't drink enough water, you get
(hydrated - dehydrated - temperature)
- 2 When you are (dehydrated - hydrated - sweat), it means you are getting enough water.
- 3 Water helps your body get rid of (joints - toxins - sweat).
- 4 We lose water when we (sweet - sweat - eat).
- 5 Water is good for your body (temperature - toxins - bar).
- 6 (Sweet - Sweat - Meat) is a liquid that comes out of your skin when you are hot.
- 7 (Joints - Toxins - Fruits) are things you don't want in your body; they can make you ill.

2 Read and match.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| ① hydrated | ④ the parts of your body that move. |
| ② dehydrated | ⑤ when your body gets enough water. |
| ③ temperature | ⑥ when your body doesn't get enough water. |
| ④ joints | ⑦ how hot or cold you feel. |

1-() 2-() 3-() 4-()

3 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

1 much - do - How - water - you - drink - ?

2 should - You - drink - water - pure - .

Definitions

| | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| serving | how much you eat at one time | مقدار ماتأكله في المرة الواحدة |
| portion | احدى حصص الطعام | |
| calories | the amount of energy in food | كمية الطاقة في الطعام |
| kilocalories | السعرات الحرارية | |
| sodium | a mineral we need | معدن نحن نحتاجه |
| chloride | الكلوريد | |
| enough | the right amount | الكمية الصحيحة |
| too much | more than we need | أكثر مما نحتاجه |
| percent | the amount of vitamins or minerals that our bodies need every day | كمية الفيتامينات أو المعادن التي تحتاجها أجسامنا كل يوم |
| percentage | نسبة المئوية | |

Listen and read.

We can look at food packaging to find out what is in our food. This helps us decide if it is healthy or unhealthy. For example, if we see that there are lots of calories and not a lot of vitamins, we can decide to make a different choice. These are some words you will find on a food package:



يمكننا أن ننظر إلى عبوة الطعام لمعرفة ما هو موجود في طعامنا. يساعدنا هذا في تحديد ما إذا كان صحيًا أم غير صحي. على سبيل المثال، إذا رأينا أن هناك الكثير من السعرات الحرارية وليس الكثير من الفيتامينات، فيمكننا أن نقرر اختيار شيء آخر. هذه بعض الكلمات التي ستتجدها على عبوة الطعام.

Help your child listen and read.

ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويفهم.

serving how much you eat at one time
 سيرفينج هو مقدار ما تأكله في المرة الواحدة
 calories the amount of energy in food
 كمية الطاقة في الطعام
 sodium this is a mineral; we need enough of it, but we shouldn't have too much. The salt we get in food is sodium mixed with other things. We shouldn't eat food with too much salt in.
 الصوديوم هو معدن تحتاج ما يكفي منه، لكن لا ينبغي أن تتناول الكثير منه، لعلك تعلم الذي يحصل عليه في الطعام عمارة من صوديوم ممزوج بأشياء أخرى. لا ينبغي أن تأكل الطعام الذي به كثير من الملح.

enough the right amount
 كاف الكمية المناسبة

too much more than we need
 كثيراً جداً أكثر مما نحتاجه

percent when we see something like 50%, it means that this food gives us 50%, or half of the amount of that vitamin or mineral that our bodies need every day.
 النسبة المئوية عندما نرى شيء مثل ٥٠٪ هذا يعني أن هذا الطعام يعطينا ٥٠٪ أو نصف كمية هذا الفيتامين والمعادن التي نحتاجها أجسامنا كل يوم.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| Serving size | 30 grams | Sodium | 0.3 grams |
| Energy | 15 calories | Fiber | 0.6 grams |
| Fat | 0.4 grams | Protein | 2.1 grams |
| Carbohydrate | 26 grams | Vitamin C | 50% (percent) |
| Sugar | 2.4 grams | Vitamin D | 50% (percent) |

Listen and read.

① We measure energy in calories.

نقيس الطاقة باستخدام السعرات الحرارية.

② We use percent (%) to measure a nutrient.

نستخدم النسبة المئوية لقياس العنصر الغذائي.

③ If we know how much we need of a nutrient each day, we can look at what percent, or grams, this food gives us.

إذا عرفنا كمية العناصر الغذائية التي نحتاجها كل يوم، نستطيع أن ننظر إلى النسبة المئوية أو الجرامات، التي تعطينا بها تلك الأطعمة.



Activities

1 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 Food (back - packaging - serving) can tell us what is in our food.
- 2 There are a lot of (salt - vitamins - calories) in cakes.
- 3 (Too much - Enough - Serving) means the right amount.
- 4 We use (percent - sodium - calories) to measure a nutrient.
- 5 We measure energy in (grams - calories - kilo).
- 6 We need enough (sodium - sugar - salt). It's a mineral.

2 Read and match.

| | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 serving | (a) more than we need |
| 2 calories | (b) a mineral we need |
| 3 sodium | (c) the right amount |
| 4 enough | (d) the amount of energy in food |
| 5 too much | (e) how much you eat at one time |

1-() 2-() 3-() 4-()

3 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

1 shouldn't - eat - We - salt - too much - .

2 fiber - How much - do - need - children - a day - ?

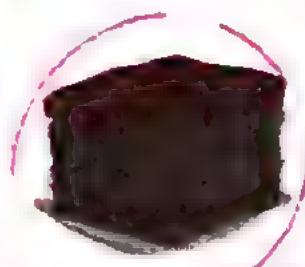
Lesson
(5)

Choosing a healthy snack

Listen and read.



cake
كعكة



chocolate brownie
كعكة الشوكولاتة



dried fruit bar
قطعة من الفاكهة المجففة



cereal bar
قطعة من الحبوب الغذائية

Read then answer.



| | |
|--------|--------------|
| Energy | 128 calories |
| Fat | 3 grams |
| Sugar | 8 grams |
| Salt | 0.2 grams |



| | |
|--------|--------------|
| Energy | 143 calories |
| Fat | 6 grams |
| Sugar | 11 grams |
| Salt | 0.1 grams |

cake



| | |
|--------|--------------|
| Energy | 310 calories |
| Fat | 21 grams |
| Sugar | 23 grams |
| Salt | 0.2 grams |



| | |
|--------|-------------|
| Energy | 68 calories |
| Fat | 1.2 grams |
| Sugar | 7 grams |
| Salt | 0.1 grams |

chocolate brownie

dried fruit bar

- Which snack has the most calories?
- Which snack has the most fat?
- Which snack has the most sugar?

Tip:

There is sugar in fruit, so it tastes sweet. Natural sugar in fruit is better for you than sugar in cakes and candies.

يوجد سكر في الفاكهة. لذلك فهي حلوة المنافع. السكر الطبيعي في الفاكهة مفيدة لك أكثر من السكر الموجود في الكعك والحلويات.

Look and read.

Which snack is your favorite?

أي وجبة خفيفة هي المفضلة لديك؟

I like cereal bars.

لأنني أحب قطع الحلوى من العجوب.



So do I! And I like dried fruit bars too.

ولأنك كذلك وأحب قطع الفاكهة المجففة أيضًا.



Which snack has 0.3 grams of salt?

أي وجبة خفيفة تحتوي على ٠،٣ جراماً من الملح؟

Cake.

Help your child ask and answer.

ساعد طفلك أن يسأل ويرد.



Activities

1. Look and complete.



c_k_



cer_al b_r



choc_la_e



dr_ed fr_it

2. Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 I like (hydrated - dehydrated - dried) fruit bars.
- 2 I like chocolate (brown - brownie - calories).
- 3 I like cereal (bars - cakes - calories).

3. Read and match.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Which snack is | a sugar in fruit.. |
| 2. There is natural | b has the most sugar. |
| 3. Chocolate brownie | c your favorite? |
| 4. I like | d dried fruit bars. |

1-() 2-() 3-() 4-()

4. Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

favorite - snack - Which - your - is - ?

favorite - snack - I - like - .

fruit - dried - I - bars - like - .

5 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



favorite - snack



like - chocolate brownie

6 Look and answer the questions below.

Energy: 128 calories
Fat : 3 grams
Sugar: 8 grams
Salt : 0.2 grams

Energy: 143 calories
Fat : 6 grams
Sugar: 11 grams
Salt : 0.1 grams

Energy: 310 calories
Fat : 21 grams
Sugar: 23 grams
Salt : 0.2 grams

Energy: 68 calories
Fat : 1.2 grams
Sugar: 7 grams
Salt : 0.1 grams

cake



cereal bar



chocolate brownie



dried fruit bar



A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The (cake - cereal bar - chocolate brownie) has the most sugar.
- 2 The dried fruit bar has (68 - 1.2 - 7) calories.

B) Answer the following questions.

- 3 Which snack has the most fat?
- 4 Which snack has the most sugar?

Help your child deal with such questions.
All will also help to develop their skills.

Lesson
(6)

Learn Sounds with Busy Bee!



Phonics

Listen and repeat.

tion

/ʃn/

The letters (tion) make the sound /ʃn/.



nutrition

營養

digestion

吸收



fiction

故事情節 / 索性



pollution

污染



fire station

消防局 / 消防站

Look and read.

The firefighters at the fire station need good nutrition.

رجال الإطفاء في محطة الإطفاء يحتاجون إلى تغذية جيدة.



All this pollution is bad for my digestion!

كل هذه التلوث ضار بعملية الهضم لدى.



I have a new book. It isn't fiction. It's about nutrition and digestion!

لدي كتاب جديد. إنه ليس قصة. إنه عن التغذية والهضم.



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Unit (3) What's on your plate?

Help your child recognize and produce the /ʃn/ sound.

خذ طفلك أن يلتقط على حركة /ʃn/ ونطافه



Scanned with OKEN Scanner



Activities

1 Look and complete.



digest____



fire sta_____



pollu_____



nutrit_____

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

u r t
n i n t
i o



o i e
t d g s
i n



ioif
ctn



ou il pl
it on



eifrtt
saion



3 Look and complete with:

pollution - fire station



They are at the

Help your child deal with such questions.
السائلات مع ملء ملء ملء

There is a lot of

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

Lesson (7)

Reading

 Listen, point and say.



can
کین



fire



salt ملح



• zeer pot زير (وعاء من الفخار)



drying
التجفيف



jar
برطمان



container وعاء/حاوية

Look and read.

CC

It's important to eat the right food, but it's also important to look after food to keep it fresh and safe. We need to preserve and store food. If we don't store food properly, it can go bad, and this makes us sick. Now, we can use fridges and freezers to store food. These need electricity to work. How can we preserve food if we don't have electricity? And how did people preserve food in the past?



من العهم تناول الطعام المناسب، ولكن من العهم أيضاً أن نعتني بالطعام للحفاظ عليه طازج وآمن. نحتاج أن نحافظ على الطعام ونخزنه. إذا لم نخزن الطعام بشكل مناسب فإنه قد يفسد وهذا يجعلنا نمرض. الآن يمكننا استخدام الثلاجات وأجهزة التجميد لتخزين الطعام. هذه الأجهزة تحتاج الكهرباء لكي تعمل. كيف نستطيع حفظ الطعام إذا لم يوجد لدينا كهرباء؟ وكيف كان الناس يخزنون الطعام في الماضي؟

1- **Fire:** People used fire to make smoked meat and fish. We used this a long time ago, and we still use it now.



١- النار: استخدم الناس النار لصنع اللحوم والأسماك المدخنة. استخدمنا ذلك لفترة طويلة وما زلنا نستخدمه حتى الآن.

Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

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2- **Salt:** We can add salt to food to preserve it. It takes out the water. People use this all over the world for meat and fish.

٢. الملح: يمكننا أن نضيف الملح للطعام لتحافظ عليه. إنه يمتص الماء. يستخدم الناس هذا في جميع أنحاء العالم للحوم والأسماك.



3- **Drying:** We can dry fruit in the sun. Dried apples, figs, grapes, bananas and mangoes are all delicious. When we dry fruit, it takes out the water and keeps the nutrients. The fruit is sweet and delicious, and it's healthy because we don't add sugar.



٣. التجفيف: يمكننا تجفيف الفاكهة في الشمس. التفاح المجفف والتين والعنب والموز والمانجو كلها لذيذة. عندما نجفف الفاكهة، فإنها تمتص الماء وتحافظ على العناصر الغذائية. الفاكهة حلوة ولذيذة، وصحية لأننا لا نضيف السكر.

4- **Containers:** There are different ways of storing food in containers.



٤- الأوعية / الحاويات: يوجد طرق مختلفة لتخزين الطعام في الأوعية.

Zeer pots: Thousands of years ago, people invented zeer pots to keep food fresh. The food is inside one ceramic pot. This pot is put inside a bigger ceramic pot. You put sand between the two pots, then put water in the sand. The water takes the heat away and the food stays cool.

أواني الزيير: منذآلاف السنين، اخترع الناس أواني الزيير للحفاظ على الطعام طازجاً. يكون الطعام داخل وعاء خزفي واحد. يتم وضع هذا الإناء داخل وعاء خزفي أكبر. تضع الرمال بين الإناءين، ثم تضع الماء في الرمال. يزيل الماء الحرارة ويبيق الطعام بارداً.

- **Cans and jars:** People also use cans and jars to preserve food. You put the food in a liquid with salt, and close the can. No air gets into the jar or can, and the food lasts for years.



العلب والبرطمانات: يستخدم الناس أيضاً العلب والبرطمانات لحفظ الطعام. تضع الطعام في سائل مع الملح، وتغلق العلبة. لا يدخل الهواء إلى البرطمان أو العلبة، ويبقي الطعام لسنوات.



Activities

1 Look and complete.



f_r_



c_nt_iner



c_n



j_r

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

I s
t a



r i d
g n y



erez.
opt



3 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 We need to (preserve - dry - heat) food in the fridge.
- 2 People use (drying - fire - electricity) to make smoked meat and fish.
- 3 We can add (water - salt - nutrient) to food to preserve it.
- 4 There are different ways of storing food in (electricity - fridges - containers).
- 5 Thousands of years ago, people invented (zeer pots - fridges - cans) to keep food fresh.
- 6 We can (use - dry - add) food in the sun.
- 7 People use (pollution - cans - nutrition) to preserve food.
- 8 We can keep food in (digestion - jars - fire).
- 9 If we don't have (water - electricity - oil), we can't keep food in fridges and freezers.
- 10 We can store food in (cans - cars - water).

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

AJ-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

4 Read and match.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 We add salt | a it can go bad. |
| 2 If we don't store food properly, | b need electricity to work. |
| 3 We need to preserve food | c to take out the water. |
| 4 Fridges | d to keep it fresh and safe. |

1-() 2-() 3-() 4-()

5 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1 food - It - important - the right - is - to eat - .
- 2 food - People - preserve - use - jars - to - .
- 3 can - the sun - We - fruit - dry - in - .

6 Read the passage then answer the questions.

It's important to eat the right food, but it's also important to look after food to keep it fresh and safe. We need to preserve and store food. If we don't store food properly, it can go bad, and this makes us sick. Now, we can use fridges and freezers to store food. These need electricity to work.

A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 We can use (freezers - TVs - computers) to store food.
- 2 If we don't keep food properly, it makes us (fresh - sick - safe).

B) Answer the following questions.

- 3 What do fridges need to work?
- 4 Why is it important to look after food?

Listening and reading CLIL: Math

Look and read.

Sugar



What is your favorite snack? There are lots of things we can choose from. Sometimes it's easy to take a cookie or a candy , but they have a lot of sugar in them. Why is eating sugar bad for us?

ما هي وجبتك الخفيفة المفضلة؟ هناك الكثير من الأشياء التي يمكننا الاختيار من بينها. أحياناً يكون من السهل أن تأخذ قطعة من كعكة محلية أو من الحلوي، ولكنها تحتوي على الكثير من السكر. لماذا يُعد تناول السكر مضر بالنسبة لنا؟

Sugar is bad for our teeth. Eating too much sugar damages our teeth.



Do you like going to the dentist?

السكر مضر بأسناننا. تناول الكثير من السكر يدمر أسناننا. هل تحب الذهاب إلى طبيب الأسنان؟

Sugar is bad for our heart too. It stops our arteries working as well as they should. Over a long time, this can damage our heart.



السكر مضر بقلوبنا أيضاً. إنه يوقف الشرايين عن العمل كما ينبعي. مع مرور الوقت، يمكن لهذا أن يدمر قلوبنا.

Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

Sugar gives us energy, but it isn't a good kind. When we get energy from carbohydrates, that energy lasts a long time. When we get energy from sugar, we lose it quickly. Then our body wants more sugar.



يمنحنا السكر الطاقة، لكنها ليست من النوع الجيد. عندما نحصل على الطاقة من الكربوهيدرات، فإن هذه الطاقة تستمر لفترة طويلة. عندما نحصل على الطاقة من السكر، فقدتها بسرعة. بذلك يريد جسمنا المزيد من السكر.

Sugar can affect our brains. If we have too much sugar, our brains get a lot of energy quickly. This can make our brain confused.



We can feel worried and anxious. Sugar can be bad for our mood.

يمكن أن يؤثر السكر على مخنا. إذا تناولنا الكثير من السكر، فإن أجهزة المخ لدينا تحصل على الكثير من الطاقة بسرعة. هذا يمكن أن يجعل المخ مرتباً، ويمكن أن تشعر بالقلق والتوتر. يمكن أن يكون السكر ضاراً بعدها.

المزاجية.

Math

Look and read.

Children shouldn't have more than 25 grams of sugar a day. 25 grams is about six teaspoons. One teaspoon has four grams of sugar.

يجب الا يتناول الاطفال اكتر من ٢٥ جرام من السكر يوميا، ٢٥ جرام تساوي تقريباً ٦ ملاعق صغيرة. تحتوى الملعقة الصغيرة على ٤ جرامات من السكر.



Tip:

There is natural sugar in fruit. This is better than sugar that is added to food such as cakes and candies.

يوجد سكر طبيعي في الفاكهة وهو أفضل من السكر الذي يضاف إلى الطعام مثل الكيك والحلوي.

Complete the table. Then answer the question.

1 teaspoon = 4 grams

Sugar

| Snack | grams | teaspoons |
|--------------|-------|-----------|
| orange | 14 | 3.5 |
| fruit yogurt | 12 | |
| plain yogurt | | 1 |
| cereal bar | 6 | |
| one cookie | 8 | |

① How many teaspoons of sugar are there in 1 orange, 1 plain yogurt and 1 cookie?

$$\dots + \dots + \dots = \dots$$

② How many grams of sugar are there in 3 cookies, 1 fruit yogurt and 1 cereal bar?

$$\dots + \dots + \dots = \dots$$

③ Put the snacks in order from lowest to highest.
cookie.....

Help your child complete the table then answer the questions.



Activities

1 Choose the correct word(s).

- ① (Milk - Sugar - Meat) is bad for our teeth.
- ② Eating too much sugar (helps - damages - stops) our teeth.
- ③ Sugar stops our (arteries - knees - elbows) working well.
- ④ We can feel (worried - happy - fine) and anxious.
- ⑤ Sugar gives us (electricity - energy - water).
- ⑥ Sugar can be bad for our (knees - mood - skin).
- ⑦ Sugar can affect our (brains - legs - fingers).
- ⑧ One (beer pot - teaspoon - jar) has four grams of sugar.
- ⑨ There is natural sugar in (candies - sweets - fruit).
- ⑩ Cakes and candies have (salt - electricity - sugar).

2 Read and match.

- ① What's your favourite snack? ④ our brains.
- ② Eating too much sugar ⑤ about six teaspoons.
- ③ Sugar can affect ⑥ damages our teeth.
- ④ 25 grams of sugar is ⑦ Cookies.

1-() 2-() 3-() 4-()

3 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

- ① sugar - decided - eat - I - to - less - .
- ② natural - There - sugar - is - fruit - in - .
- ③ bad for - Sugar - our - is - teeth - .

④ Read the passage then answer the questions.

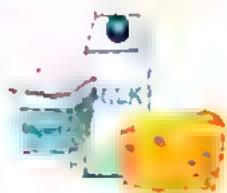
I decided to eat less sugar. I look carefully at the snacks I choose. Now I have plain yogurt, and I don't drink chocolate milk. I drink more water and I eat fruit. I still enjoy sweet snacks, like chocolate cookies, but I don't eat them every day. I have more energy, and I sleep better at night. I'm happy!

Activities on Unit (3)

1 Look and complete.



veg_t_bles



d_irry



f_ts



pollu_

2 Fill in the spaces with.

much - healthy - should - sugar

Heba : Do you eat (1) food?

Samy : Yes. We (2) always do this.

Heba : What about (3) ?

Samy : You shouldn't eat too (4) sugar. It's bad.

3 Choose the correct word(s).

1 We (should - shouldn't - does) eat fruit every day.

2 We (shouldn't - should - does) eat a lot of cookies.

3 Fruit is (bad - healthy - hot)!

4 (Fiber - Fat - Calcium) is good for our bones.

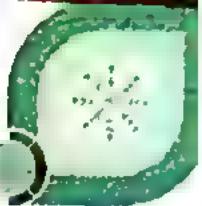
5 You should (eat - eats - eating) a healthy lunch.

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

It's important to get a balance of the right kinds of food. Our bodies need lots of different nutrients, including vitamins and minerals, to work well and be healthy.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1 Our bodies need different (plates - ways - nutrients) to work well.



2 It is important to get a (balance - teaspoon - place) of the right kinds of food.

B) Answer the following questions.

3 What do nutrients include?

4 Why do we need different nutrients?

5 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



should - eat



sugar - bad - teeth

6 Copy the following sentence.

You should stay healthy.

Help your child deal with such questions.
لمسة طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Activities on Review (1)

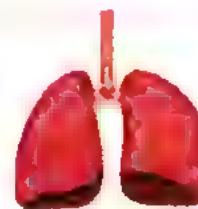
1 Look and complete.



m_dal



p_ll_tion



l_ngs



f_d

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

e r h
t a



l t e
a t e
h



l u s
k l



3 Fill in the spaces with.

bodies - balanced - should - exercise

Sara : Do you do (1) every day?
Amal : Yes. It's important and good for our (2)
Sara : What (3) I eat to stay healthy!
Amal : You should eat (4) diet.

4 Choose the correct word(s).

(1) You (should - shouldn't - does) wear a helmet when you ride a bike.
(2) Will it (is - are - be) a good competition?
(3) The (heart - lungs - skeleton) moves blood around the body.
(4) Our (lungs - skull - tongue) protects our brain and our eyes.
(5) We break down food in our (saliva - skin - stomach).

5) Read and match.

- 1 The stomach acid
- 2 Our skin protects us from
- 3 Blood carries oxygen and
- 4 We use muscles when

- a) nutrients around the body.
- b) we chew food.
- c) the sun, dirt and germs.
- d) breaks down food in our stomach.

1-() 2-() 3-() 4-()

6) Read the passage then answer the questions.

What is your favorite snack? There are lots of things we can choose from. Sometimes it's easy to take a cookie or a candy, but they have a lot of sugar in them. Sugar is bad for our teeth. Eating too much sugar damages our teeth. Sugar is bad for our heart too. It stops our arteries working as well as they should. Over a long time, this can damage our heart.

A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Cookies and candies are (snakes - snacks - meals).
- 2 Sugar can damage the (bones - muscle - heart).

B) Answer the following questions.

- 3 Is sugar bad for our teeth?
- 4 What can sugar do with arteries?

7) Copy the following sentence.

I do exercise every day.

Help your child deal with such questions.

اعمل معاً جلساً، اسأل سؤالاً

Non-fiction Reader: Hospitals

Listen, point and say.



nurse
مربيّة



doctor
طبيب



surgeon
طبيب جراح



cook
مطهّي

People in
a hospital

العاملون في المستشفى



carer
موظّف الرعاية



porter
حَمَّامِي



cleaner
عامل نظافة



receptionist
موظّف الاستقبال

Look and read.

Who works in a hospital?



Doctors can find out why you are sick. They know what medicine you need to take and what you need to do to get better.

Nurses can look after you. They give you the right medicine and help you get better.

مکن نلاطف. معرفة سبب مرضك. بهم يعرفون الدواء الذي تحتاج إلى تناوله وما عليك القيام به لتحسين يمكن لمعرضتك لاعتناء بك. يعطونك دواء المناسب ويساعدونك على التحسن.

If you are very sick, sometimes you need an operation.
A surgeon can do an operation.

ذاكنت مريضاً جداً، تحتاج أحياناً إلى إجراء عملية جراحية. يمكن للجراح أن يقوم بإجراء عملية جراحية.
Ahospital has to be very clean all the time, so it is important to have cleaners.

يجب أن تكون المستشفى نظيفة جداً طوال الوقت، لذلك من المهم أن يكون لديهم عمال نظافة.
The receptionist organizes the appointments. They know what time you need to see the doctor.

موظف الاستقبال ينظم المواعيد. إنهم يعرفون الوقت الذي تحتاجه لرؤية الطبيب.
The patient is the person who is sick.

المربي هو الشخص الذي يشعر بعالة.
A carer looks after someone who is sick for a long time.
People sometimes need extra help to do things.

يعتني موظف الرعاية بشخص مريض لفترة طويلة. يحتاج الناس أحياناً إلى مساعدة إضافية للقيام بالأشياء.

Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ

A porter can help you move around the hospital if you can't walk on your own.

يمكن أن يساعدك الحفّال في التنقل في المستشفى إذا كنت لا تستطيع المشي بمفردك.

People need healthy food in hospitals, so the cooks in the kitchens are important too. They have to think about nutrition and give the patients a balanced diet.

يحتاج الناس إلى طعام صحي في المستشفيات، لذا فإن الطهاة في المطابخ مهمون أيضاً. يجب عليهم التفكير في التغذية وإعطاء المرضى وجبة غذائية متوازنة.



1

Doctors can find out why you are sick.



2

Nurses can give you medicine.



3

Cleaners are very important!



4

A receptionist organizes your appointment.



5

A porter can help a patient move around the hospital.



6

A surgeon does an operation.



7

Carers look after people.



8

The cooks prepare healthy food.

Look and read.

What happens when you go to hospital?

ما الذي يحدث عندما تذهب للمستشفى؟



A doctor or nurse sometimes takes your **temperature**. If you are ill, you can be too hot or too cold. They use a **thermometer** to find out what your body temperature is.

يقوم الطبيب أو الممرضة أحياناً بقياس درجة حرارتك، إذا كنت مريضاً. فقد تكون درجة حرارتك مرتفعة أو شديدة البرودة. يستخدمون مقياس حرارة لمعرفة درجة حرارة جسمك.



A doctor or nurse can measure your **blood pressure**, too. This shows how well your heart is pumping blood around your arteries. This can help them find out how healthy you are.

يمكن للطبيب أو الممرضة قياس ضغط الدم أيضاً. يوضح هذا مدى جودة ضخ قلبك للدم حول الشرايين. يمكن أن يساعدهم ذلك في معرفة مدى صحتك.



You can have an **X-ray** to find out if a bone is broken.

يمكنك إجراء أشعة سينية لمعرفة إذا كان هناك عظم مكسورة.



If you have an accident and break a bone, you can have a **cast** put on your arm or leg. You have to wear it for about six weeks!

إذا تعرضت لحادث وكسرت عظمة، فيمكنك وضع جبيرة على ذراعك أو ساقك. عليك أن ترتديه لمدة ستة أسابيع.



If you injure a muscle, a nurse can put a bandage on. This will support your arm or leg so your muscle can get better.

إذا أصبتت إحدى العضلات، يمكن للممرضة وضع ضمادة عليها. سوف يدعم ويخافي ذلك ذراعك أو ساقك. لذا يمكن أن تتحسن عضلاتك.

Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.

The world around me

(Taking care of our world)



Unit (4)

In the Wild! في البرية



Scope and Sequence:

Vocabulary

الكلمات اللغوية

Animals: cheetah, chimpanzee, cobra, fennec fox, macaw sea lion, sloth, spider monkey; crayfish, goose, mole, squirrel
Animal activity: build nests, chase, dig burrows, gather, hide, hunt, live in holes, take shelter
Habitats: desert, equator, grassland, North Pole, polar, rainforest, South Pole, swamp, temperate, tropical, wetland

Language

اللغة

- It might live in Africa.

- It might not eat grass

- A text about animal behavior; a text about rainforests; a text about changes in habitats

Reading

القراءة

- Imp: camp, swamp

- Ind: grassland, wetland

- Hunt, tent

Phonics

الصوتيات

- Critical thinking: comparing the pros and cons of a topic

Life skills

المهارات الحياتية

- Compassion

- Participation

Values

القيم

- Awareness of rights and duties

- Environmental responsibility

Issues and challenges

التحديات والتحديات

- Geography: analysis of maps, different landscapes and climates

- Science: reacting to change, new and new environments

Integrated cross-curriculum topics

الكتاب

الكتاب عن بيئتنا، عالم المحيط



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Vocabulary

Listen, point and say.

Wild animals

الحيوانات البرية



sloth
ذب الكسلان



fennec fox
ثعلب الفئران



squirrel
سنجب



mole
حيوان الخلد



spider monkey
قرد العنكبوت



cheetah
الفهد الصياد



macaw
المكاو (بيغاء أمريكي)



chimpanzee
شمبانزي



cobra
نعسان الكبيري



lion
أسد

Birds

طيور



owl
بومة



Egyptian goose
أوزة مصرية

Lessons (1 & 2)

Sea animals

حيوانات بحرية



crayfish
جراد البحر (سلطعون)



turtle
سلحفاة مائية



penguin
البطريق

Animal behavior

سلوك الحيوانات



take shelter
يتخذ مأوى



gather
يتجمع



hide
يختبئ



hunt
يصطاد



chase
يطارد



build a nest
يبني عشا



use sticks
يستخدم العصي



dig burrows
يعفر الجحور



live in holes
يعيش في حفر

Help your child identify animal behavior.
ساعد طفلك أن ينصرف على سلوك الحيوانات.

Look, listen and say.

It was great at the **wildlife park** yesterday, wasn't it?

كان الوقت ممتعاً في حديقة الحيوانات البرية
بالأمس، أليس كذلك؟

I thought the **giant** was great!
It moved very slowly.

اعتقدت أن دب الكسلان كان رائعاً! كان يتحرك ببطء جداً.

Yes, it was. I loved seeing the **chimpanzees**.

نعم، لقد أحببت رؤية حيوانات الشمبانزي.



Yes, that's a great idea!

نعم، هذه فكرة رائعة!

Let's look on the **wildlife park** **webcam**. We might see it again!

هيا بنا نلق نظرة على كاميرا الويب الخاصة بحديقة
الحياة البرية. قد نراه مرة أخرى!

Vocabulary

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|-------|
| keep warm | يبقى دافئاً | behave | يتصرف | ground | أرض |
| close to | قريب من | habitat | موطن / بيئة | hide | يختبئ |
| leaves | أوراق الشجر | protect | يعنى | safe | آمن |

Listen and read.

When we visit a wildlife park, we can learn how animals **behave** by watching what they do. In wildlife parks, animals live in places, which are **close to** their natural habitat. But how do animals **behave in the wild?**



عندما نزور حديقة الحياة البرية، يمكننا أن نتعلم كيف يتصرف الحيوانات من خلال مشاهدة ما تفعله. تعيش الحيوانات في حدائق الحياة البرية في محاذاة قريبة من بيئتها الطبيعية. لكن كيف يتصرف الحيوانات في البرية؟
Animals live in habitats where they can get food and water, and live safely. Animals take shelter so they can stay warm, be safe from other animals, and protect their families.

تعيش الحيوانات في مواطن حيث يمكنها الحصول على الطعام والماء والعيش بأمان فيها. فتلعب الحيوانات للماوى حتى تبقى دافئة، وتكون في مأمن من الحيوانات الأخرى، وتحمى عائلاتها.

Lots of birds build **nests** in trees. They use grass, **sticks** and leaves.



تبني كثيرون من الطيور أعشاش في الأشجار. يستخدمون الحشائش والعصى، وأوراق الأشجار.



Other birds such as owls live in **holes** in trees. They don't make holes. They find them.

تعيش طيور أخرى مثل البوم في فتحات في الأشجار. لا يقومون بصنع الفتحات، هم يجدونها.

Help your child listen and read.

ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويدرأ.

Foxes and rabbits dig **burrows** in the ground. They can take shelter here. They dig in earth or sand.



نهر النعالب والأرانب جحوزاً في الأرض. يمكنهم أن يتخذوا مأوي هنا. بهم يحفرون في الأرض أو الرمل.

Fish live in rivers. They hide under rocks in the day time and come out to find food at night.

يعيش جراد البحر في الأنهار. ويخفون تحت الصخور في النهار ويخرجون للبحث عن الطعام في الليل.



Lions and cheetahs **hunt** other animals to eat. Sometimes it's difficult to get food.

تصطاد الأسود والفهد الحيوانات الأخرى لتأكدها. أحياناً يكون من الصعب الحصول على الطعام.



Penguins gather in a large group, called a **colony**, to keep warm. Thousands of penguins can live together!

تتجمع طيور البطريق في مجموعة كبيرة، تسمى مستعمرة، لتنبقي دافئة. يمكن أن يعيش الآف من طيور البطريق معاً



Look and read.

The cheetah is the fastest animal in the world.

الفهد الصيد أسرع حيوان في العالم.



The sloth moves very slowly.

شحرير ذو الكسلان يبطئه شديدة.



The macaw is a very colorful bird.

السکاوا (البيفاه الامريكي) طائر ملون جداً.



The cobra is a dangerous snake.

يعتبر الكوبرا ثعبان خطير.



The sea lion lives in the water but it isn't a fish.

يعيشأسد البحر في المياه ولكنه لا يعتبر سمكة.



The chimpanzee is big. It lives in the forest.

It doesn't have a tail.

الشمبانزي كبير، يعيش في الغابة، وليس له ذيل.



Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم ويفكر.

The fennec fox lives in the **desert**. It has big ears.

يعيش ثعلب الفennec في الصحراء، وله أذن كبيرة.



The spider monkey is small. It lives in the **forest**.

It has a tail.

قرد العنكبوت صغير. ويعيش في الغابة. وله ذيل.



The penguins live in a **large group** called a **colony**.

تعيش البطاريق في مجموعة كبيرة تسمى مستعمرة.



The owl lives in a **hole** in a tree.

تعيش البومة في حفرة في الشجرة.



Crayfish take **shelter** under **rocks** in rivers.

جراد البحر (السلطعون) يختبئ تحت الصخور في الأنهر.



Lions and cheetahs hunt other **animals** to eat.

تصطاد الأسود والفهود حيوانات أخرى لتأكلها.



Turtles hide under rocks.

تخفي السلحفاة تحت الصخور.





Activities

1 Look and complete.



che_ta_



chim_anze_



fe_ec f_x



m_ca_



se_l_on



s_o_h



s_jder m_nkey



c_b_a

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

o l
i nr i c y
h s f ar l t
e tuw o
ln u n
p g e iu s q l
e i r r

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 Lots of birds (build - swim - climb) nests in trees.
- 2 Penguins gather in a large group called a (nest - colony - burrow).
- 3 (Crayfish - Squirrels - Lions) live in rivers.
- 4 Lions and cheetahs (build - hunt - swim) other animals.
- 5 Rabbits and foxes (dig - hunt - climb) burrows.
- 6 Penguins live in a colony to keep (cold - calm - warm).
- 7 (Birds - Rabbits - Cheetahs) live in nests.
- 8 Animals take (homes - houses - shelter) to stay warm and be safe.
- 9 (Birds - Lions - Turtles) hide under rocks.
- 10 Penguins gather in large (teams - groups - nests).

4 Read and match.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1 A penguin | a takes shelter under rocks in rivers. |
| 2 An owl | b hunt other animals to eat. |
| 3 A crayfish | c lives in a large group called a colony. |
| 4 Lions and cheetahs | d lives in a hole in a tree. |

1-()

2-()

3-()

4-()

5) Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

live - Penguins - together - a colony - in - .

foxes - Rabbits - burrows - dig - and - .

visited - park - I - a wildlife - .

6) Read the passage then answer the questions.

When we visit a wildlife park, we can learn how animals behave by watching what they do. In wildlife parks, animals live in places which are close to their natural habitats. But how do animals behave in the wild? Animals live in habitats where they can get food and water, and live safely. Animals take shelter so they can stay warm, be safe from other animals,



dig - burrows



move - slowly

8

Fill in the spaces with:

bather - hide - nests - hunt

1 Lots of birds build

in trees.

2 Penguins

in a colony to keep warm.

3 Crayfish

under rocks.

4 Lions and cheetahs

other animals.

5 Read and complete.

bather - hide - fox - birds

Dig a burrow

Build a nest

10

Copy the following sentence.

I love seeing the chimpanzees.

Unit (4) • In the wild

Help your child deal with such questions.

لماذا يعيشون في الأشجار؟



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LANGUAGE USE



Welcome to the Animal Show! Look! What do you know about this animal? What do elephants eat?

هذه مدة و سمعت العذيره - بما امي نعرف عن هذا العذيره؟ ماذا تذكر الاقفال؟

Hmm. They're very big, but I don't think they eat meat. I think they might eat grass.

نعم نعم نعم. لكن لا أعتقد أنهم بذلك المجموع. أعتقد أنهم ربما يكونون العذاب.

Correct! OK, next. Is the elephant the biggest animal in the world?

هل يوجد حيوان آخر غير حيوان في العالم؟

Er, no. I don't think it is. I think blue whales might be the biggest animals in the world.

الآن، نعم، كملت انتقامه العظيم الذي قاده ربما تكون أكبر الحيوانات في العالم.

Correct again. Last question. Elephants can swim, true or false?

رسانی می‌کنند. می‌توانند از این روش برای تحریک افراد مبتلا به افسوس و امتحانات انجام داد.

"Well, they don't live near the sea, so I think they might not be able to swim."

حيث أنه لا يعيشون بالقرب من البحر، لذلك اعتقاد أنهم ربما لا يستطيعون السباحة.

That's incorrect - elephants can swim in rivers very well!

هذا غير صحيح - يمكن للقبة السباحة في الأنهار بشكٍ جيد جداً.

Let one child listen to the dialogue.

After all, it's still the

might / might not

Usage \

We use "might" when we are not sure of something.
عند عدم التأكد من شيء ما.
نستخدم **might**

لاستخدام

Affirmative \

Subject + might + inf.

الإيجابيات

e.g. This animal **might** live in Africa.



Negative \

Subject + might not + inf.

النفي

e.g. This animal **might not** be able to swim.



C Look at the pictures and complete with:

might - might not

① It be able to move fast.



② It lives in rivers. It take shelter under a rock.



③ It's a small bird. It live in a hole.



④ It lives in rivers. It eat fish.





Activities

1 Complete the following dialogue with:

might not - biggest - grass - whale

Sara : What do elephant eat?

Mazen : I think they might eat (1)

Sara : Is the elephant the (2) animal in the world?

Mazen : No. I think it might be the blue (3)

Sara : Can elephants swim?

Mazen : I think they (4) be able to swim.

2 Choose the correct word(s).

1 This animal might (live - lives - living) in Africa.

2 This animal might not (eat - eats - eating) grass.

3 Rabbits might (no. - not - non) swim in rivers.

4 Elephants don't live near the sea, so I think they (might - might not - can) be able to swim?

5 I think turtles (might - have not - should) take shelter under rocks.

3 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 live - Africa - Elephants - in - might - .

2 might - It - swim - not - able to - be - .

3 not - rivers - Elephants - swim - might - in - .

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أو يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Lesson
(4)

Reading

Understanding different habitats

Listen, point and say.



polar habitat
البيئة القطبية



desert
صحراء



rainforest
غابة مطيرة



grassland
المراعي / أرض عشبية

Habitats
البيئات الطبيعية



wetland
أرض رطبة



Definitions

Equator

an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth

خط الاستواء

North Pole

the point at the farthest north of the world

القطب الشمالي

South Pole

the point at the farthest south of the world

القطب الجنوبي

Look and read.

A habitat is a place with a particular kind of climate and landscape. There are different habitats all over the world. They have different animals, plants, and non-living things.

الموطن هو مكان به نوع خاص من المناخ والمناظر الطبيعية. هناك مواطن مختلفة في جميع أنحاء العالم. وبها حيوانات ونباتات وكائنات غير حية مختلفة.

Compare these three habitats:

قارن هذه الم المواطن الثلاثة:



polar

In a polar habitat, there is snow and ice, and everything looks white. There aren't any trees, and the plants are small. Animals can take shelter in burrows.

في الموطن القطبي، يوجد ثلوج وجليد ويبدو كل شئ أبيض. لا توجد أى أشجار، والنباتات صغيرة. يمكن للحيوانات ان تتخذ مأوى في الجحور.

There are rainforests in warm, tropical parts of the world. Lots of animals here live in the trees and they eat leaves and fruit. It is hot and wet, and the trees grow lots of fruit.



rainforests

توجد غابات مطيرة في الأجزاء الاستوائية الدافئة من العالم. يعيش الكثير من الحيوانات هنا في الأشجار ويأكلون أوراق الأشجار والفاكهه. يكون الجو حاراً ورطباً وتثمر الأشجار الكثير من الفاكهة.



wetland

A wetland can be wet all the time. Wetlands can be near the sea or near a river. A swamp is a wetland where there are lots of trees. The tree roots can be in the water and animals hide in them.

يمكن للأرض الرطبة ان تكون رطبة طوال الوقت. يمكن ان تكون الأرضي الرطبة بالقرب من البحر او بالقرب من النهر. المستنقع هو عبارة عن ارض رطبة حيث يوجد الكثير من الأشجار. يمكن ان تكون جذور الشجرة في الماء وتختبئ الحيوانات فيها.

Help your child read about different habitats.
ساعد طفلك ان يقرأ عن الم المواطن المختلفة.

Unit (4)

Lesson (4)

Look and read.



An arctic fox is white. It digs burrows in the ground. It lives in a polar habitat.

A spider monkey eats fruit and lives in trees.
It lives in a rainforest habitat.



Look and read.

There are different habitats around the world because of the different climate and conditions. Some parts of the world are cold, and some are hot.

هذا موطن مختلف حول العالم يسب المناخ والظروف المختلفة. بعض أجزاء العالم باردة والبعض الآخر حار.

Equator - this is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth.

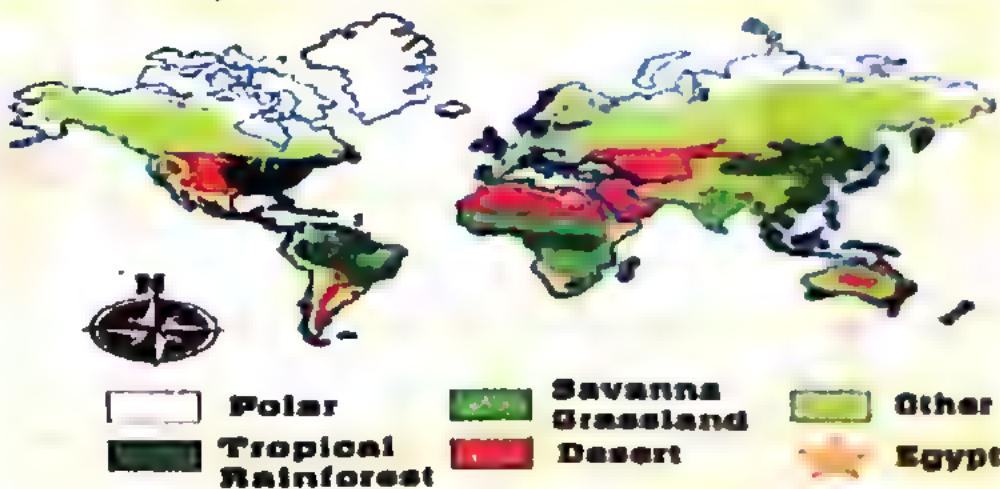
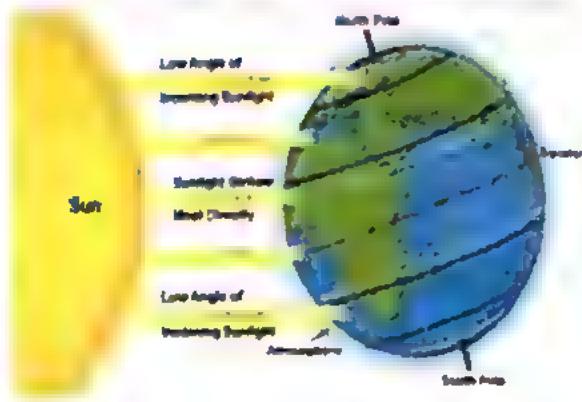
خط الاستواء هو خط وهمي حول منتصف الأرض.

North Pole - this is the point at the farthest north of the world.

قطب الشمالي هذه هي (النقطة / المنطقة) في أقصى شمال العالم.

South Pole - this is the point at the farthest south of the world.

قطب جنوب هذه هي (النقطة / المنطقة) في أقصى جنوب العالم.



The equator gets the most sunshine. It is hot here for all 12 months of the year. The North and South Poles don't get a lot of sunshine. It is very cold in these parts of the world. We can see the different habitats on a map of the world.

يحصل خط الاستواء على أكبر قدر من أشعة الشمس. يكون الجو حاراً هنا طوال 12 شهراً من العام. لا يحصل القطب الشمالي والجنوبي على الكثير من أشعة الشمس. الجو شديد البرودة في هذه الأجزاء من العالم. نستطيع أن نرى الموطن المختلفة على خريطة العالم.

Help your child about different habitats.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على البيئات المختلفة.



Activities

1 Look and complete.



ra_nf_r_st



we_la_d



gra_lland



d_ert

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

s a a
d n a r
l s



s e r
f r o t
n i a



e d s
t e r



t q r e
o u a



l o
r p a



t n e l
d w a



3 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 near - are - Wetland - the sea - habitats - .

2 The equator - sunshine - gets - most - the - .

3 monkey - fruit - A spider - eats - .

④ Choose the correct word(s).

- ❶ A/An (spider monkey - crayfish - arctic fox) lives in the polar habitat.
- ❷ The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) is the point at the farthest north of the world.
- ❸ A (polar - tropical - swamp) habitat has snow and ice.
- ❹ Wetlands can be near (deserts - North Pole - rivers).
- ❺ The (South Pole - equator - North Pole) is the point at the farthest south of the world.
- ❻ (Macaws - Sloths - Spider monkeys) have colored feathers.
- ❼ A spider monkey lives in a (desert - polar - rainforest) habitat.
- ❽ The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth.
- ❾ Wolves have (feathers - fur - leaves).
- ❿ (Macaws - Crayfish - Spider monkeys) live in dark, warm water and take shelter in tree roots.
- ⓫ There is (rain - snow - sand) and ice in a polar habitat.
- ⓬ Rainforests are (cold- warm - wind) and wet places.
- ⓭ A turtle lives in a (polar- rainforest - wetland) habitat.
- ⓮ A swamp is a wetland habitat with lots of (trees- people - cars).
- ⓯ Some animals take shelter in (houses- burrows - homes).

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

5. Read the passage then answer the questions.

There are different habitats around the world because of the different climate and conditions. Some parts of the world are cold, and some are hot. The equator is the hottest part of the world. The North and South Poles are the coldest parts of the world. The equator gets the most sunshine. It is hot for all 12 months of the year. The North and South Poles don't get a lot of sunshine.

A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) gets the most sunshine.
- 2 The North Pole is very (hot - warm - cold).

B) Answer the following questions.

- 3 Why is the equator the hottest part of the world?

- 4 Why are there different habitats?

6. Look at the pictures and complete with:

polar - wetland - rainforest

- 1 A spider monkey lives in a habitat.



- 2 A turtle lives in a habitat.



- 3 An arctic fox lives in a habitat.



Learn Sounds With Busy Bee! Reading



Phonics



Listen and repeat.

=nd



grassland
مرنگي / أرض غشبية



wetland
أرض رطبة

=nt



tent
خيمة



hunt
بصطراد

=mp



swamp
مستنقع



camp
معسكر

Look and say.



Can I camp in a wetland?

No! Don't put a tent in a swamp!



Can I camp in a grassland?

No! Cheetahs hunt in the grassland.

Help your child recognize these sounds.
ساعد طفلك أن يعترف على هذه الأصوات.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

Look and read.

Inside the rainforest

A rainforest is an amazing habitat. There are many different plants, trees, animals, insects and birds. It rains a lot, and it is very hot. This makes it humid. All parts of the rainforest support each other. This is called an "ecosystem".

نباتة المطيرة هي موطن رائع، يوجد بها العديد من النباتات والأشجار وأصنوفات مختلفة من الحيوانات وال昆蟲es والطيور، هنا تعلقها حرارة جموعاً، وهذه المطيرة هي نظام بيئي.

There are four layers in a rainforest:

يوجد أربع طبقات في الغابة المطيرة

1. The top layer is called the "emergent layer". This is the top of the trees. Not many animals live here - there are birds (such as macaws), spiders, butterflies and some small monkeys.

تسمى الطبقة العليا "طبقة لائحة". هي هو الجزء العلوي من الأشجار، لا يعيش هنا الكثير من الحيوانات. هناك طيور مثل سعاد الطاكو والعنكبوت والفرشات وبعض القرود الصغيرة.



2. The 'canopy layer' is under the top layer. There is shelter and lots of food such as fruit and nuts here. Lots of animals live in the canopy layer, including sloths, monkeys and birds.

طبقة الغابة تكون تحت الطبقة العليا. يوجد مأوى وكثير من الطعام مثل العنكبوت والقرود. يعيش الكثير من الحيوانات في طبقة الغابة، بما فيهم حيوانات الدب الكسلان والقرود والطيور.

3 The "understory layer" is under the canopy. There isn't a lot of sun here, so it's dark and humid. Rain falls down through the layers above, but there isn't a lot of sun. There are lots of insects, lizards and frogs. Other larger animals hunt for food in the understory layer.

الطبقة السفلية... هنا... ليس هناك الكثير من أشعة الشمس لذلك هي مظللة ورطبة. يتلقى العوالق المائية الكثيرة، لكن لا يوجد الكثير من الشمس هناك الكثير من الحشرات والسمري والعنقاض. تعيش العوائل الكثيرة الأخرى من تحول الطفء في الطبقة السفلية

4 On the forest floor, it is very dark. Very little sunlight can get through the trees. Snakes crawl  on the rainforest floor. Because it's dark, plants here need to have big leaves so they can get sunlight.

على الأرضية الخضراء، الجو مظلم جداً يمكن أن يعبر النسل هذا من أشعة الشمس عبر الأشجار. تزحف الثعابين على أرضيات الغابات المغطاة بغيرها مصممة. تحتاج النباتات هنا إلى أوراق شجر كبيرة حتى يمكنها الحصول على ضوء الشمس

 Read again and tick (✓) or cross (✗).

-  Sloths live in the emergent layer.
-  There aren't a lot of animals in the emergent layer.
-  There are lots of things to eat in the canopy layer.
-  Not many animals live in the canopy layer.
-  It is dark in the understory layer.
-  Plants on the forest floor have small leaves.



Activities

1 Look and complete.



swa__



ca__



grassla__



te__



hu__



wetla__

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

n t
e tt a w
n e d lp s a
w mh n
u tm a
p cs n a
d g r l
a s

3 | Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 The rainforest top layer is called the (floor - emergent - canopy) layer.
- 2 Sloths live in the (canopy - emergent - floor) layer.
- 3 It's very dark in the (floor - canopy - understory) layer.
- 4 We're going to camp. We need a (swamp - tent - grassland).
- 5 Lizards and frogs live in the (emergent - canopy - understory) layer.
- 6 A lion can (crawl - fly - hunt).
- 7 There are (two - three - four) layers in the rainforest.
- 8 There isn't a lot of sun here, so it's (light - wet - dark).
- 9 Plants have big (ears - leaves - insects), so they can get sunlight.

4 | Read and match.

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 The top layer is | <input type="radio"/> a in a wetland. |
| 2 Not many animals | <input type="radio"/> b called the emergent layer. |
| 3 Plants in the forest floor | <input type="radio"/> c live in the top layer. |
| 4 You can't camp | <input type="radio"/> d need to have big leaves. |

1- () 2- () 3- () 4- ()

5 | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 I - in - wetland - Can - camp - a - ?

2 is - amazing - A rainforest - habitat - an - .

3 hunt - Large - for - animals - food - .

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

6 | Look and write a sentence under each picture.



need - tent - camp



cheetahs - hunt

7 | Fill in the spaces with:

sunlight - emergent - forest floor - frogs - fruit - humid - sloths

- 1 Birds, butterflies and small monkeys live in the layers.
- 2 There is shelter and lots of in the canopy layer.
- 3 Monkeys, and birds live in the canopy layer.
- 4 The understory layer is and darker than the canopy layer.
- 5 Lizards, and insects live in the understory layer.
- 6 The plants on the have big leaves.
- 7 Very little gets through trees on the forest floor.

8 | Complete the following dialogue with:

grassland - can't - four - many

Nada : How (1) layers are there in the rainforest?

Asmaa : There are (2) layers.

Nada : Can I camp in a (3) ?

Asmaa : No, you (4)

Listen, point and say.

Changes to habitats

التغيرات في البيئات



drought
الجفاف



deforestation
إزالة الغابات



pollution
التلوث



flood
الفيضان



volcanoes
البراكين



fire
حرق



ash
رماد بركاني



building
البناء

Definitions

drought

when there isn't enough water

جفاف

deforestation

cutting down trees

إزالة الغابات

pollution

making land, water or air dirty

تلويث

building

destroying habitats to make homes or offices

المباني

flood

when there is too much rain and water covers the land

فيضان

volcano

when it erupts, ash falls to the ground

بركان

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Look and read.

Changes to habitats

Animals and plants live together in balance in different habitats. But what happens when things change? There are lots of reasons for change.

تعيش الحيوانات والنباتات معاً في توازن في مواطن مختلفة. لكن ماذا يحدث عندما تتغير الأشياء؟ هناك الكثير من الأسباب للتغيير.

Human activity

Deforestation

إزالة الغابات

People cut down forests and rainforests to use the trees, or to make land for farming. This destroys the habitats of hundreds of animals, birds and plants.

يقوم الناس بإزالة الغابات والغابات المطيرة لاستخدام الأشجار، أو لتهيئة الأرض للزراعة. هذا يدمر مواطن مئات الحيوانات والطيور والنباتات.



Pollution

التلوث

Pollution can be on land, in water, or in the air. People leave garbage on the land and in rivers and seas. We put chemicals in rivers and seas, and damage the air with machines and fires.

يمكن أن يحدث التلوث على الأرض أو في الماء أو في الهواء. يترك الناس القمامة على الأرض وفي الأنهر والبحار. نحن نضع المواد الكيماوية في الأنهر والبحار ونتلف الهواء بالآلات والحرائق.



Building

البناء

New buildings for homes, offices and factories can destroy habitats. They can be good for people, but bad for the animals that lose their homes.



يمكن لعمليات البناء الجديدة للمنازل والمكاتب والمصانع أن تدمر مواطن الطبيعة. يمكن أن تكون مدمرة للناس، لكنها ضارة للحيوانات التي تفقد مواطنها.

Natural disasters الكوارث الطبيعية

Volcanoes البراكين

When a volcano erupts, ash falls to the ground and covers it. In the short term, plants can't grow. The ash pollutes the air.



عندما ينفجر البركان، يسقط الرماد على الأرض وينطليها. على المدى القصير، لا يمكن للنباتات أن تنمو. الرماد يلوث الهواء.

Drought الجفاف

When there isn't enough rain, the ground is dry and plants can't grow. Animals can't find water to drink. Farmers can't grow food.



عندما لا يكون هناك ما يكفي من الأمطار، تكون الأرض جافة والنباتات لا يمكنها النمو. لا تستطيع الحيوانات العثور على الماء للشرب. ولا يستطيع الفلاحون زراعة الطعام.

Flood الفيضان

In a flood, there is an overflow of water to land that is usually dry. This can happen in heavy rain or a storm. Floods can destroy natural habitats as well as people's homes.



في الفيضان، يحدث تدفق فائض للمياه على الأرض التي عادة تكون جافة. يمكن أن يحدث هذا في هطول أمطار غزيرة أو عاصفة. يمكن أن تدمر الفيضانات المواطن الطبيعية وكذلك منازل الناس.

Fire النار (الحرائق)

Fires can happen in forests or grassland. Fires can destroy many habitats very quickly. The smoke pollutes the air.



يمكن أن تحدث الحرائق في الغابات أو المراعي الغشبية. يمكن أن تدمر الحرائق الكثير من المواطن بسرعة شديدة. يلوث الدخان الهواء.

Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.

Positive effects of change

الأنار الإيجابية للتغيير

Read and write the suitable natural disaster.

Volcano - Fire - Flood

Water can bring new nutrients to the land. This helps plants to grow in the future.

يمكن للماء أن يحب عناصر غذائية جديدة للأرض وهذا يساعد النباتات في النمو في المستقبل.

There are minerals in the ash which are good for the soil. The soil will be healthier after some time.

توجد معادن في الرماد وهي مفيدة للتربيه. ستكون التربة أكثر صحة بعد مرور بعض الوقت.



Dead trees and leaves on the forest floor can be burned. This puts important nutrients into the soil.

يمكن حرق الأشجار الميتة والأوراق على أرضية الغابة. وهذا يضع العناصر الغذائية الهامة في التربة.



Read and answer.

Seleem



I don't think we should build twenty new homes next to the lake on the edge of our town. The lake is a habitat for lots of wildlife. There are birds, fish, insects, snakes and frogs. There are lots of different trees and plants. It is also a beautiful place for people to visit and relax. The new homes will destroy this habitat. The machines will pollute the air and the water.

لا نعتقد أننا بنسن أن سبعين متزلاً جديداً يحيوا البحيرة على حافة مدينتنا. البحيرة موطن للكثير من الحياة البرية. هناك ضبوروأسماك وحشرات ونعامين وضفدع. يوجد الكثير من الأشجار والنباتات المختلفة. كما أنه مكان جميل للناس لنزيهه والاسترخاء. ستدمّر المنازل الجديدة هذا الموطن. سوف تلوث الآلات الهواء والماء.

Adam



I think it is a good idea to build the new homes. People need homes to live in. The city is crowded with too many houses. It will make jobs for lots of people. We can plant new trees after they build the homes. The animals will find somewhere else to live. It will be a beautiful place for people to live in.

اعتقد أنها فكرة جيدة أن تبني منازل جديدة. يحتاج الناس منازل للعيش فيها. المدينة مزدحمة بالعديد من المنازل. ستتوفر وظائف للكثير من الناس. يمكننا زراعة أشجار جديدة بعد بنائهم للمنازل. سوف تجد الحيوانات مكاناً آخر للعيش فيه. سيكون مكاناً جميلاً للناس للعيش فيه.

Who is thinking about animals?

Who is thinking about people?

Do you agree with one or both of them?

Help your child read and answer.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ ويجيب.



Activities

1 Look and complete.



de_orestation



poll_t_on



bu_l_ing



vo_ca_o



dr_ight



f__od



f_r_



a_h

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

i
r
e



a v n o
l o c



d f o
o l



g i r t
o h u



I p u o
t o i n l



d b u g
i l n i



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Unit 4 - In the wild

Help your child deal with such questions
about the go ahead of what we



Scanned with OKEN Scanner

1 Choose the correct word(s).

A (flood - fire - volcano) is an overflow of water.

When there isn't enough water, this is called a (volcano - drought - flood).

Pollution - Volcano - Drought, is making land, water or air dirty.

Volcano - Deforestation - Pollution is cutting down forests.

We shouldn't (pollute - cut - help) our environment.

Flood is a natural (mineral - disaster - fire).

We shouldn't destroy natural (habitats - come - habitats).

4 Read and match.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Animals and plants | 2 factories can destroy habitats. |
| 3 There are minerals in the ash | 4 live together in balance. |
| 5 Fires can happen in | 6 which are good for the soil. |
| 7 New buildings for homes and | 8 forests and grassland. |

1-()

2-()

3-()

4-()

5 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

can - natural Floods destroy habitats .

chemicals - We in put rivers .

nutrients Water to the brings land - .

Help your child deal with such questions.
لمساعد طفلك على مواجهة هذه الأسئلة.

6 | Look and write a sentence under each picture.



Farmers - food



Smoke - air

7 | Fill in the space with.

Deforestation - flood - Building - drought - volcano - fire - Pollution

- 1 A is when there is too much rain onto land that is usually dry.
- 2 is when people cut down forests.
- 3 makes the land, air and water dirty.
- 4 new homes can destroy habitats.
- 5 When a erupts, ash falls on the ground.
- 6 When it's dry, can burn grass and trees.
- 7 A is when there isn't enough rain.

8 | Complete the following dialogue with:

protect - grow - do - nutrients

Reém : Water can bring (1) to the land.

Hana : Really! What (2) nutrients do?

Reem : They help plants to (3) in the future.

Hana : Well. We should (4) our environment.

Activities on Unit (4)

1 | Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

h _ s _ l
o t



e r _ d
t e s



d f o
o l



2 | Complete the following dialogue with:

chimpanzees - wildlife - webcam - slowly

Adam : It was great at the (1) park yesterday.

Hana : Yes, I loved seeing the (2)

Adam : I thought the sloth was great! It moved (3)

Hana : Let's look on the (4) We might see it again.

3 | Choose the correct word(s).

1 Lions and cheetahs (build - hunt - swim) other animals.

2 Rabbits and foxes (swim - climb - dig) burrows.

3 This animal might (live - lives - living) in Africa.

4 (Polar - Rainforest - Swamp) habitats are near the equator.

5 When there isn't enough water, this is called a (volcano - drought - flood).

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Unit (4)

Activities

Read and match.

Birds live

- (a) beautiful colored feathers,
- (b) called the emergent layer,
- (c) in nests.

Macaws have

Crayfish live

The rainforest top layer is (d) in rivers under rocks.

1. ()

2. ()

3. ()

4. ()

Read the passage then answer the questions.

A habitat is a particular kind of climate and landscape. There are different habitats all over the world. They have different animals, plants and non-living things. In a polar habitat, there is snow and ice, and everything looks white. There aren't any trees, and the plants are small. Animals can take shelter in burrows. There are rainforests in warm tropical parts of the world. It has lots of animals and trees.

Unit (5)

All about water

كل شيء عن الماء



Scope and Sequence:

Vocabulary

Water in the environment ground, oasis, spring, soak, surface, river, under the ground

The water cycle condensation, cycle, evaporation, groundwater precipitation, runoff

Language

-The water has evaporated. -I've never eaten olives.

-Have you ever visited an oasis? -Yes, I have / No, I haven't.

-A brochure about an oasis; a text about rivers, seas and oceans, a text on how plants and animals adapt to water scarcity

Reading

Skills: river, water, polar, cobra

Phonics

-Participation

Life skills

-Critical thinking; understanding the links between ideas

Values

-Curiosity -Appreciation of science

Issues and challenges

-Environmental responsibility -Awareness of duties and rights

Integrated cross-curriculum topics

-Social studies: saving water

-Science: the water cycle

Vocabulary Reading

Listen, point and say.



lake
بحيرة



oasis
واحة



spring
ينبع (عين مياه)



underground river
نهر جوف



surface
سطح



soak
يغمر بالماء



ground
ارض



shade
ظل



Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the desert. People have lived here for thousands of years. The desert is hot and dry, but in an oasis there is water. People can grow trees and plants, and look after animals. I've visited Siwa Oasis with my family. We ate lots of fruit, we saw some monuments and we swam in the spring.

واحة سيوة مكان ممتع للغاية في الصحراء، يعيش الناس هنا منذ الاف السنين. الصحراء حارة وجافة لكن في

الواحة يوجد ماء، يمكن للناس زراعة الأشجار والنباتات، ورعاية الحيوانات. لقد زرت الواحة سيوة مع عائلتي

أكلنا الكثير من الفاكهة ورأينا بعض الآثار وسبحنا في الينبوع.



Look, listen and read.

How is an oasis formed?

كيف تكون الواحة؟

1 Rain falls on the ground.

يسقط المطر على الأرض.

2 The rain soaks into the earth.

يتشرب / ينقد المطر إلى الأرض.

3 The rain makes rivers and
lakes under the ground.

الأمطار تكون أنهار وبحيرات تحت الأرض.

4 Water comes up to the surface
of the ground in a spring.

تصعد المياه على سطح الأرض في بئر.

5 An oasis is a place where there is a big spring or lots of
springs.

الواحة هي المكان الذي يوجد فيها نبع كبير أو الكثير من الينابيع.

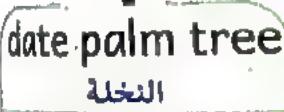
Listen, point and say.



olive tree
شجرة الزيتون



date palm tree
النخلة



acacia tree
شجرة السنط



tamarisk tree
شجرة الطوفاء

Plants at an oasis

نباتات في الواحة



spearmint
العناع



basil
نبات الريحان

Help your child identify these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Look and read.

What plants can we see at an oasis?

ما هي النباتات التي نستطيع أن نرىها في الواحة؟

There are many different plants and trees at an oasis. They make the oasis a special place. The desert is hot, and the trees and plants give people food, medicine, and shade.



يوجد العديد من النباتات والأشجار المختلفة في الواحة. وهذا يجعل من الواحة مكاناً ممتعاً. تصحّر، حرارة والأشجار والنباتات تقدّم الناس بالطعام والدواء والظل.



Farmers grow tall date palm trees. They can sell dates in Egypt and all over the world. We can cook with dates or eat them whole. People also use the leaves of date palm trees to make baskets.

يرزع الفلاحون أشجار التفاح الطويلة. يمكنهم بيع التفاح في مصر وجميع أنحاء العالم. يمكنه أن يُقطب - لنصر أو ناكه كاملاً. يستخدم الناس أيضاً أوراق أشجار التفاح في صنع السلال.

Olive trees grow here as well. People eat olives, cook with olives, and make olive oil. Olives are very good for you. The wood from the olive tree is hard, and we can make useful things from it such as bowls and spoons.



تنمو أشجار الزيتون هنا أيضاً. يأكل الناس الزيتون ويطبخون بالزيتون ويصنعون زيت الزيتون. الزيتون مفيد جداً لك. الخشب من شجرة الزيتون صلب، ويمكننا أن نصنع منه أشياء مفيدة مثل الأوعية والملاعق.



Acacia trees are old and very special. They provide shelter for people and animals. They protect the oasis from sandstorms.

أشجار السنط قديمة وجميلة جداً، إنها توفر المأوى للناس والحيوانات. وتحمي الواحة من العواصف الرملية.

Tamarisk trees also protect the oasis from sandstorms. They are smaller than acacia trees and they have pretty pink flowers.

تحمي أشجار الطرفاء الواحة أيضاً من العواصف الرملية. إنها أصغر من أشجار السنط ولديها أزهار وردية جميلة.



People can grow spearmint in an oasis. This is a herb. It can be a medicine, or you can put it in food or drink.

يمكن لناس أن يزرعوا النعناع في الواحة. هنا نشجع يمكن استخدامه كدواء أو يمكن وضعه في الطعام أو الشراب.

Basil is another herb. It is very good for you. It has lots of vitamins and minerals in it, and you can make medicine from its oil. It's delicious in food, too!

الريحان نشجع آخر مفيدة جدًا لك. يحتوي على الكثير من الفيتامينات والمعادن، ويمكنك صنع الدواء من زيتها. إنه لذيذ في الطعام أيضًا!



Ask your child look and read about different plants on oasis.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ عن النباتات المختلفة في الواحة.



Activities

1 | Look and complete.



p _ lm t _ ee



oli _ e tr _ e



sh _ de



o _ s _ s



l _ ke



su _ fa _ e



s _ ak



sp _ i _ g

2 | Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

s l b
a i



a o i
s s



a l
e k



s d a
h e



u f s e
r c a



a m p l
e r t e



Help your child deal with such questions.

ما الذي يفعله الناس عند مواجهة الماء؟

Choose the correct word(s).

Siwa Oasis is in the (city - desert - town).
 You can make (oil - baskets - soil) with the leaves of palm trees.
 There are lots of (shade - springs - sandstorms) of fresh water in the oasis.
 The trees and plants give people food, medicine and (monuments - shade - ground).
 We can (grow - swim - come) plants.
 Acacia trees provide (shelter - dates - leaves) for people from the sun.
 (Olive - Basil - Shade) is a herb.
 Acacia trees give us (shade - protection - baskets) from storms in the desert.
 People can grow (medicine - shade - spearmint) in an oasis.
 Rain (flies - falls - fills) on the ground.

Read and match.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 0 There are fresh water springs | @ from plants and herbs. | | |
| 0 We can sit in the shade | ⑤ at an oasis. | | |
| 0 We can make medicine | ⑥ shelter for people and animals. | | |
| 0 Acacia trees provide | ⑦ of a tree when it is hot. | | |
| 1-() | 2-() | 3-() | 4-() |

Help your child deal with such questions.
 ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

5 | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences

1 date - trees - Farmers - palm - grow - .

2 can - People - grow - an oasis - spearmint - in - .

3 in - spring - We - the - swam - .

6 | Read the passage then answer the questions.

Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the desert. People have lived here for thousands of years. The desert is hot and dry, but in an oasis there is water. People can grow trees and plants, and look after animals. I've visited Siwa Oasis with my family. We ate lots of fruit. We saw some monuments and we swam in the spring.

Language use

Present Perfect Tense

زمن المضارع التام

Forms

(I/We/You/They/plural noun) + **have**
 (He/She/It/singular noun) + **has** + P.P (الصيغة المثلث)

1. I **have** visited an oasis with my family three times.



2. He **has** climbed a mountain.



Usage

To talk about past experiences.

للحديث عن الخبرات الحياتية الماضية.

Note:

| | |
|------|-------|
| have | = 've |
| has | = 's |

Conjugation of verbs

| Present | Past | P.P |
|---------|---------------|---------|
| visit | visited زور | visited |
| try | tried يعرب | tried |
| climb | climbed يتسلق | climbed |
| walk | walked يمشي | walked |
| eat | ate يأكل | eaten |
| take | took يأخذ | taken |
| see | saw يرى | seen |
| make | made يصنع | made |

To your child identify the present perfect tense.
 ساعد طفلك أن يصرّف على زمن المضارع التام.

Keywords,

| | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| never | ابدأ is used in negative. | نستخدم للنفي. |
| ever | من قبل is used in question. | نستخدم في السؤال. |

e.g. I **have** never eaten olives.

e.g. **Have** you ever seen a snake?

Negative,

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| have not / haven't | + p.p |
| has not / hasn't | |

e.g. I **haven't** visited an oasis.

e.g. She **hasn't** climbed a mountain.

(Yes / No) question,

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Have + (you / we / they / plural noun) | + ever + p.p ? |
| Has + (he / she / it / singular noun) | |

e.g. **Have** you ever walked in the desert?

Yes, I **have**. No, I **haven't**.

Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 I have (visits - visited - visiting) Siwa Oasis.
- 2 He (have - having - has) climbed a mountain.
- 3 Have you (never - ever - every) seen a spring?
- 4 I have (never - ever - every) eaten olives.
- 5 I (has - have - having) talked to Hassan.



Activities

(1) Complete the following dialogue with.

haven't - mountain - have - Siwa

Ramy : Have you ever visited (1) ?

Sama : Yes, I (2)

Ramy : Have you climbed a (3) there?

Sama : No, I (4)

(2) Choose the correct word(s).

- ① People have (lived - lives - living) here for thousands of years.
- ② He has (climb - climbs - climbed) a mountain.
- ③ Have you (never - ever - usually) seen a snake?
- ④ We have (see - saw - seen) a big lake.
- ⑤ I (taken - has taken - have taken) photos of the desert.
- ⑥ She (isn't - hasn't - doesn't) visited Alexandria.
- ⑦ He has (ever - every - never) eaten fresh dates.
- ⑧ We (have - are - has) seen lots of trees.
- ⑨ They have never (swim - swum - swam) in a river.
- ⑩ He (is - have - has) climbed a tree.
- ⑪ Has (they - you - she) ever been to an oasis?
- ⑫ Have they (ever - never - now) drunk spearmint tea?
- ⑬ No, he (never has - has ever - has never) slept in the desert.
- ⑭ (Has - Have - Do) you ever made olive oil?
- ⑮ (Yes - Not - No), she has never seen a snake.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

(3) | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

① you - made - Have - oil - ever - olive - ?

② olives - I've - eaten - never - .

③ has - tree - She - a - climbed - .

(4) | Look and write a sentence under each picture.



never - eaten - dates



has - climb



drunk - coffee



never - visited - oasis

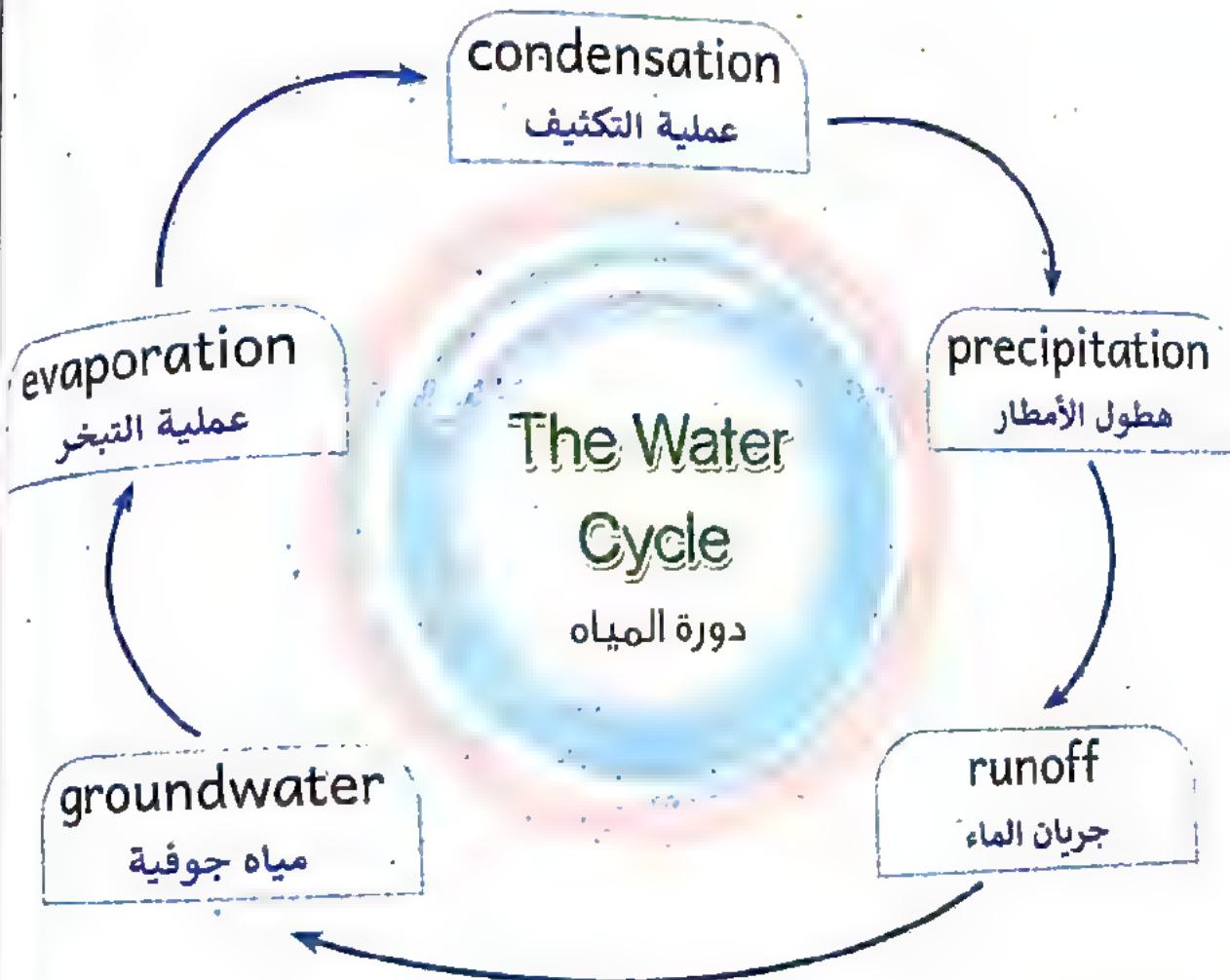
(5) | Copy the following sentence.

Have you ever seen a snake?

Life skills and values

Reading and writing

Listen and repeat.



Vocabulary

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| vapor | بخار | underground | جوفي |
| atmosphere | الغلاف الجوي | rainfall | سقوط المطر |
| hail | برد | flow | يتتدفق |

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يترعرع على هذه الكلمات.



Definitions

evaporation

التبخر

The sun turns water into vapor. Vapor rises up into the atmosphere

الشمس تحول الماء إلى بخار، يرتفع البخار في الغلاف الجوي

condensation

التكثيف

Water vapor rises and starts to cool. It becomes clouds.

يرتفع بخار الماء ويبدأ أن يبرد، ويصبح سحب

precipitation

الترسيب (هطول المطر)

Water falls from the clouds as rain, snow or hail

تسقط المياه من السحب كمطر أو ثلج أو برد

runoff

جريان المياه

When rain falls on high ground, it runs down mountains and hills as rivers

عندما تهطل الأمطار على أرض مرتفعة، فإنها تناسب عبر الجبال والتلل كالأنهار

groundwater

مياه جوفية

Some water soaks into the ground and flows into rivers and lakes that are under the ground

تسرب بعض المياه إلى الأرض وتتدفق إلى الأنهر والبحيرات الموجودة تحت الأرض

water cycle

دورة الماء

How water in rivers becomes clouds, then rainfall, then runoff, then rivers that are under the ground

كيف تصبح المياه في الأنهر سحب، ثم هطول المطر ثم جريان الماء، ثم الانهار تحت

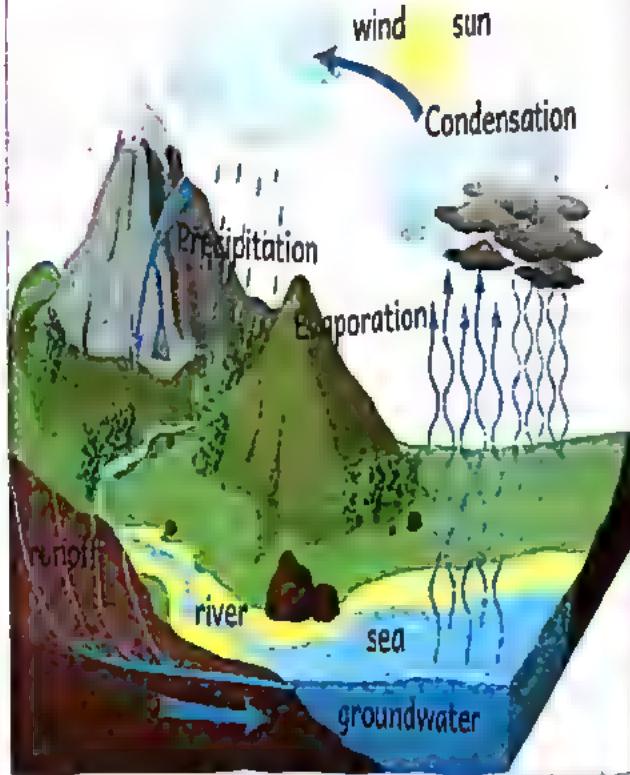
Listen and read.

The water cycle

Where does water come from? Water travels from the land to the sea, in a process called the **Water Cycle**. These are the stages.

من اين تأتي المياه؟ ينتقل الماء من الأرض إلى البحر في عملية تسمى دورة الماء، هذه هي المراحل.

Evaporation Let's start on the ground. Heat from the sun makes water in the sea, in lakes, and in rivers start to evaporate. The water turns into vapor. This vapor rises up into the atmosphere.



عملية التبخر : لنبدأ من الأرض. تجعل حرارة الشمس المياه في البحر والبحيرات والأنهار تبدأ بالتبخر. يتتحول الماء إلى بخار. يرتفع هذا البخار إلى الغلاف الجوي.

Condensation As the air rises, it starts to cool. This makes the water vapor condense into drops of water. These join together to make clouds.

عملية التكثيف : عندما يرتفع الهواء، يبدأ في البرودة. هذا يجعل بخار الماء ينكشف إلى قطرات الماء. فتتحدد معاً لتكون سحبًا.

Help your child listen and read about the Water cycle
ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويترا عن دورة الماء.

Precipitation Wind moves the clouds in the sky. The clouds get bigger and heavier. Precipitation is when water falls from the clouds as rain, snow or hail.

هطول الأمطار : تحرك الرياح السحب في السماء. تصبح السحب أكبر وائل. الهطول هو عندما يسقط الماء من السحب كامطار أو ثلج أو برد.

When rain falls on high ground, it runs down mountains and hills as rivers. This is **runoff**. The rivers start small and narrow. They get deeper and wider as they gather more water. Rivers run to the sea, and the cycle starts again with evaporation.

عندما تهطل الأمطار على أرض مرتفعة، فإنها تنساب عبر الجبال والتلال كالأنهار. هذا ما يُسمى بجريان الماء، تبدأ الأنهار صغيرة وضيقة، وتصبح أعمق وأوسع كلما تجمع المزيد من الماء. تنساب الأنهار إلى البحر، وتبدأ دورة الماء مجدداً بالتبخر.

Some water soaks into the ground. This is **groundwater**. It flows into rivers and lakes that are under the ground. These can come back to the surface as a spring. A spring can become a river or a lake. The water evaporates, and the cycle starts again.

تتسرب بعض المياه إلى الأرض. وهذا ما يُسمى **بالمياه الجوفية**. تتدفق هذه المياه الجوفية إلى الأنهار والبحيرات الموجودة تحت الأرض. يمكن أن تعود إلى سطح الأرض كينبع. يمكن أن يصبح الينبع نهراً أو بحيرة. تتبخر المياه وتبدأ الدورة مرة أخرى.



Activities

1 | Look and complete.



r_n_ff



gr_undw_ter



c_nden_ati_on



e_ap_rati_on

2 | Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 (Precipitation - Evaporation - Condensation) is when water falls from clouds as rain.
- 2 Water that lands on the ground and travels in rivers is called (water cycle - runoff - groundwater).
- 3 Some water soaks into the ground as (evaporation - condensation - groundwater).
- 4 The sun causes (evaporation - condensation - runoff) of water from the surface of rivers and the sea.
- 5 (Evaporation - Condensation - Precipitation) happens as water vapor rises and gets cooler.
- 6 (Vapor - Groundwater - Wind) flows into rivers and lakes that are under the ground.
- 7 The water in an oasis comes from (seas - pools - rivers) and lakes that are under the ground.
- 8 A spring can become a river or a (sea - lake - pool).

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



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3 | Read and match.

- ① Wind moves a a river or a lake.
- ② A spring can become b the clouds in the sky.
- ③ Some water soaks c together to make clouds.
- ④ The drops of water join d into the ground.

1-() 2-() 3-() 4-()

④ turns - into - The sun - water - vapor - .

2 can - a river - A spring - become - or - a lake - .

③ come - does - Where - water - from - ?

5 | Read and complete.

cycle - groundwater - spring - soaks

Some water (1) It flows into rivers and lakes that are under the ground. These can come back to the surface as a (3) A spring can become a river or a lake. The water evaporates, and the (4) ... starts again.

Look and read.

Different types of water

أنواع المياه المختلفة

Rivers, Seas, and Oceans

There are two types of liquid water - fresh water and salt water.

هناك نوعان من المياه السائلة - المياه العذبة والمياه المالحة.

Rivers and lakes have fresh water in them. The water comes from precipitation and springs.



الأنهار والبحيرات بها مياه عذبة. تأتي المياه من هطول الأمطار ومن الينابيع.



Seas and oceans have salt water in them, because rain washes minerals from the land and from rocks. These minerals go into the sea in runoff water. Rivers don't have salt water because the rain keeps fresh water moving through them.

تحتوي البحار والسعديات على مياه مالحة، لأن المطر يجرف المعادن من الأرض ومن الصخور. تذهب هذه المعادن إلى البحر في عملية جريان الماء. لا تحتوي الأنهر على مياه مالحة لأن المطر يحافظ على

حركة المياه العذبة خلالها.

Help your child look and read about types of water.
ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ عن أنواع الماء.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

Look, listen and read.

What can the children see in the experiments?

ماذا يمكن للأطفال أن يروا في التجارب؟



We've done an experiment in our science class.

We put salt water in one beaker, and fresh water in another beaker. We heated the water in the beakers. Look what has happened!

لقد أجرينا تجربة في حصة العلوم. وضعنا الماء المالح في دورق، والماء العذب في

دورق آخر. قمنا بتسخين الماء في الأكواب. انظر ماذا حدث!



The water has evaporated and we can see the salt.

لقد تبخر الماء ويمكننا رؤية الملح.



The water has evaporated. The beaker is empty.

لقد تبخر الماء. الدورق فارغ.

Help your child do an experiment.

ساعد طفلك أن يقوم بتجربة.

69 Read and learn.

The water facts

1 The Dead Sea is a small sea, and it is surrounded by land. The water here has a lot of salt in it. Because of the salt, you can float in the Dead Sea!

البحر الميت هو بحر صغير تحيط به الأرض. المياه هنا بها كثير من الملح.

بسبب الملح يمكنك أن تطفو في البحر الميت!



2 The water in an oasis is fresh. It comes from lakes and rivers that are under the ground.

المياه في الواحة عذبة. إنها تأتي من البحيرات والأنهار الموجودة تحت الأرض.



3 Ice is frozen water. In polar regions, when ice is formed from salt water, the salt is squeezed out and only the water freezes. This means the ice isn't salty - you can melt the water and drink it!

الجليد عبارة عن ماء متجمد. في المناطق القطبية، عندما يتشكل الجليد من الماء المالح، يتم ضغط الملح ويتجدد الماء فقط. هذا يعني أن الثلج ليس مالحا. يمكنك إذابة الماء وشربه.



Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



Activities

1 | Look and complete.



s_lt



r_v_r



s_a



w_ter



f_oz_n



v_p_r

2 | Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 Ice is (frozen - liquid - salt) water.
- 2 Rivers and lakes have (fresh - salt - frozen) water.
- 3 Seas have (fresh - salt - frozen) water.
- 4 You can (float - land - heat) in the Dead Sea.
- 5 There are (two - three - four) types of liquid water.
- 6 Rain washes minerals from the (rivers - land - lakes) into the sea.

3 | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 into - vapor - Water - turns - .

2 is - land - The Dead Sea - surrounded - by - .

3 frozen - is - Ice - water - .



6) Read the passage then answer the questions.

There are two types of liquid water - fresh water and salt water. Rivers and lakes have fresh water in them. The water comes from precipitation and springs. Seas and oceans have salt water in them, because rain washes minerals from the land and from rocks. These minerals go into the sea in the runoff water. Rivers don't have salt water because the rain runs through them.

Learn Sounds with Busy Bee!

Reading



Phonics

Listen and repeat.

er
لِهِ



river
نهر



water
ماء



shelter
ماوى

or
لِهِ



doctor
طبيب

ar
لِهِ



polar
قطبي

a
لِهِ



cobra
أفعى الكوبرا



acacia
شجرة السنط



cheetah
الفهد الصياد

Look and read.

The cheetah is taking shelter under an acacia tree. It's looking at the water under the cobra.



Listen, complete and match. Then say

er - ar - ra

riv __



pol __



wat __



cob __



② Listen and circle the word with the /ə/ word.

① sea

acacia

coffee

② cheetah

try

buy

③ through

statue

under

④ ride

shelter

night

⑤ mommy

happy

doctor

Help your child recognize and produce the /ə/ sound.
ساعد طفلك أن يعترف على الصوت، /ə/ وينطقه.

 Look and listen.


cactus
صبار



roots
جذور



hooves
خلف الجمل



wetland
أرض رطبة



spine
شوكه



hump
سنام



hollow tube
أنبوب مجوف



camel
جمل



swamp
مستنقع



sand
رمل

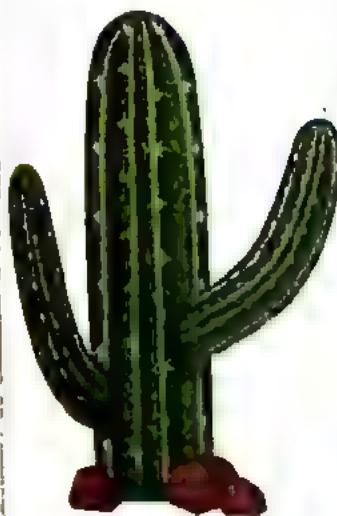
 Look and read.

Plants and animals

Plants and animals adapt to their habitat. This means that they change the way they behave in order to survive in their habitat. We know that plants need water to grow, and animals need to drink water to live. But some plants and animals live in the desert. How?



تكتيف النباتات والحيوانات مع بيئتها. هنا يعني أنهم يغيرون الطريقة التي يسلكونها من أجل البقاء في بيئتهم. نعلم أن النباتات تحتاج الماء للنمو، والحيوانات تحتاج أن تشرب الماء لتعيش. لكن بعض النباتات والحيوانات تعيش في الصحراء. كيف؟



Cactus plants have adapted to survive in the desert. Their roots are close to the surface and they spread out a long way in the ground. They can catch a lot of rainwater when it does fall. Inside a cactus, there are hollow tubes. These can hold water and store it for many years. A cactus plant has thick skin, so the water inside the tubes can't evaporate. They have spines to protect them. These stop animals drinking the water inside the cactus.

تكيفت نباتات الصبار للبقاء على قيد الحياة في الصحراء. جذورها قريبة من السطح وتتفرع لمسافات طويلة في الأرض. يمكنها الحصول على الكثير من مياه الأمطار عندما تسقط. داخل الصبار توجد أنابيب مجوفة. وهذه الأنابيب المجوفة يمكنها الاحتفاظ بالمياه وتخزينها لسنوات عديدة. نبات الصبار له جلد سميك. لذلك لا يمكن أن يت弟兄 الماء داخل الأنابيب. لديها أشواك لحماية نفسها في تمنع الحيوانات من شرب الماء الموجود داخل الصبار.

Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.

Camels have adapted to survive very well in the desert. They can drink enough water to last for a week. They don't often sweat, so they don't lose water. They can store fat and nutrients in their hump, so they don't have to eat for months. They have wide hooves, so it is easier to walk on sand. They have hair around their eyes, ears and nose to keep the sand out. The desert is hot in the day, but very cold at night. They have thick fur to keep them warm at night.



تكيّفت الإبل لتعيش بشكل جيد للغاية في الصحراء. فيمكن لهذه الحيوانات شرب كمية كافية من الماء تدوم لمدة أسبوع. وهم لا يتعرّفون في كثير من الأحيان لذلك لا يفقدون الماء. يمكنها تخزين الدهون والعناصر الغذائية في سُنامها. لذلك لا تضطر إلى تناول الطعام لشهور. لديها حوافر عريضة، لتمكنها من المشي بسهولة على الرمال. لديها شعر حول أعينها وأذانها وأنوفها لبعاد الرمال. الصحراء جوها حار في النهار، لكنها شديدة البرودة في الليل. لهذا الجمال لديها فرو كثيف لإبقائها دافئة في الليل.

Adapting to a wetland

Plants and animals have adapted to living in

تكيّفت النباتات والحيوانات للعيش في الأرض الرطبة.

Lots of plants have hollow stems.

كثير من النباتات لها ساقان مجوفة.



Animals use camouflage for protection and to hunt for food.

تستخدم الحيوانات التمويه من أجل الحماية ولكل نصّاطد من أجل الطعام.

Crocodiles can hide with their eyes and nose above the water.

يمكن أن تخفي التمساح وأعينها وأنفها فوق الماء.



Activities

Look and complete.



c_b_r_



shelt__



wat__



r_v_r



doct__



acaci_



c_c_us



ch_et_h

(2) Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

s v o h
o e



h t c
e h a



o p
r a l



p u
h m



d a
s n



t o r
o s



Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتماًءل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

3 | Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 The cheetah is taking shelter (in - on - under) an acacia tree.
- 2 Plants and animals adapt to their (house - school - habitat).
- 3 Cactus plants have (planted - helped - adapted) to survive in the desert.
- 4 Cactus have (spines - arms - legs) to stop animals eating them.
- 5 Inside a cactus, there are (small - big - hollow) tubes.
- 6 Camels have (small - narrow - wide) hooves.
- 7 A cactus plant has thick (skin - leaves - flowers).
- 8 Camels have thick (fur - coat - skin) to keep them warm at night.
- 9 Camels store fat and nutrients in their (necks - heads - humps).
- 10 There are hollow (tubes - spines - roots) inside a cactus where they store water.
- 11 The (leaves - stem - roots) of a cactus are close to the surface of the ground.
- 12 Camels have (humps - fur - hair) around their eyes and nose to keep out the sand.

4 | Read and match.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Cactus plants have adapted | @ to keep water inside. |
| 2 A cactus has thick skin | b to survive in the desert. |
| 3 Camels can store fat | c they don't lose water. |
| 4 Camels don't sweat, so | d in their humps. |

1-()

2-()

3-()

4-()

Fill in the spaces with:

desert - camouflage - habitat - store

Animals adapt to their

the is hot in the day.

Camels can water for a long time.

Animals use for protection.

Read the passage then answer the questions.

Cactus plants have adapted to survive in the desert. Their roots are close to the surface and they spread out a long way in the ground. They can catch a lot of rainwater when it downfalls. Inside a cactus, there are hollow tubes. These can hold water and store it for many years. A cactus plant has thick skin, so the water inside the tubes can't evaporate. They have spines to protect them. These stop animals drinking the water inside the cactus.

Lessons (8 & 9)

Skills

CLIL: Science: Rainfall around the world

Seasons

فصل سنه



winter
الشتاء



spring
الربيع



summer
الصيف



fall
الخريف

Definitions

desert

الصحراء

It's very hot and it doesn't often rain here.

الجو حار جداً ولا تمطر كثيراً.

tropical zone

المنطقة الاستوائية

It is warm and there is a lot of rain for most of the year.

الجو دافئ وهناك أمطار كثيرة معظم السنة.

wetland

مستنقع / أرض رطبة

There is always water on the ground.

يوجد دائمًا ماء على الأرض.

polar zone

المنطقة القطبية

The water here is ice.

الماء هنا يكون جليداً.

temperate zone

المنطقة المعتدلة

There is a lot of rain in fall and winter, but there is less in spring and summer.

توجد أمطار كثيرة في فصل الخريف والشتاء، ولكن هناك أمطار أقل في فصلي الربيع والصيف.

Read.

Did you know?

Some countries have four seasons: spring, summer, fall and winter. It might rain a lot in fall and winter, and not as much in spring and summer. These are countries farther away from the equator, in the temperate zones.



بعض الدول لديها أربعة فصول: فصل الربيع والصيف والخريف والشتاء. قد تمطر كثيراً في الخريف والشتاء وليس كثيراً في فصل الربيع والصيف. وهذه هي البلدان بعيدة عن خط الاستواء وتقع في المنطقة المعتدلة.

Some countries have two seasons - the wet season and the dry season. These are countries closer to the equator, in tropical zones. It rains a lot for six months, then there is less rain for six months.

بعض الدول لديها فصلان. فصل ممطر وفصل جاف. هذه الدول هي الأقرب من خط الاستواء في المناطق الاستوائية. تمطر كثيراً لمدة ستة أشهر، تكون هناك مطر أقل لمدة ستة أشهر.

Remember!

How to say large numbers.

كيف تقرأ الأرقام الكبيرة

We say:

- 48 forty-eight
- 352 three hundred and fifty-two
- 3522 three thousand, five hundred and twenty-two.
- 4,963 four thousand, nine hundred and sixty-three

Practice saying these numbers: 4,480 2,340 508 421

Write the numbers as words.

1 48

2 837

3 211

4 1,062

5 605

6 4,963



Look at your ruler. How many millimeters are there in a centimeter?



There are 10 millimeters (mm) in a centimeter
 $1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm}$

Rainfall around the world

سقوط الأمطار حول العالم

Look and read.

Different countries around the world have different amounts of rain. We measure this in millimeters (mm) per year.

الدول المختلفة حول العالم لديها كميات مختلفة من الأمطار. نقيس هذا بالملليمترات (مم). في العام.



Rainfall (mm per year)

Egypt

51

Atacama Desert, Chile

12

Colombia

3.240

Australia

534

The United Kingdom

1.220



Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن يتظر ويقرأ.

Language

How much?

كم كمية؟



How much rainfall does Sudan have a year?

ما مقدار الأمطار التي تسقط على السودان في العام؟

It has 250 millimeters a year.

٢٥ ملليمتر سنوياً.



New Zealand

1.732 mm/year

Sudan

250 mm/year

Bangladesh

2.666 mm/year

Spain

636 mm/year

Brazil

1.761 mm/year

Saudi Arabia

59 mm/year

Look and answer.



How much rainfall does Spain have a year?

It has a year.



How much rainfall does Bangladesh have a year?

It has a year.



How much rainfall does Brazil have a year?

It has a year.



Activities

1 | Look and complete.



sp__ng

s_m_er

f_l

w_n_er

2 | Choose the correct word(s).

- ① It doesn't often rain in the (desert - wetland - polar zone).
- ② There is a lot of rain in the (polar - temperate - tropical) zone.
- ③ There is water on the ground in the (wetland - desert - polar) zone.
- ④ The water is ice in the (tropical - temperate - polar) zone.
- ⑤ How (much - many - old) rainfall does Sudan have?
- ⑥ We measure rainfall in (millimeters - kilos - meters).

3 | Read and match.

① There are 10 millimeters

a) are countries.

② How much rainfall

b) in fall and winter.

③ It might rain a lot

c) does Egypt have?

④ Spain and Brazil

d) in a centimeter.

1-()

2-()

3-()

4-()

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

4 | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentence!

1 countries - Some - closer to - equator - are - the - .

2 less - the desert - There - rain - is - in - .

3 Brazil - How much - have - rainfall - does - a year - ?

5 | Read the passage then answer the questions.

Some countries have four seasons: spring, summer, fall and winter. It might rain a lot in fall and winter, and not as much in spring and summer. These are countries farther away from the equator, in the temperate zones. Some countries have two seasons - the wet season and the dry season. These are countries closer to the equator, in tropical zones. It rains a lot for six months, then there is less rain for six months.

Activities on Unit (5)

Look and complete.



s_ri_g



o_s_s



o_livet_ee



v_p_r

Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

o l r
a p



c a r
b o



i e i r
v r



3 Complete the following dialogue with.

What - ever - oasis - have

Jenna : Have you (1) been to the desert?

Sala : Yes, I (2)

Jenna : (3) did you do there?

Sala : I visited an (4)

4 Choose the correct word(s).

Siwa Oasis is in the (town - city - desert).

We have (saw - seen - see) a big lake.

(Precipitation - Evaporation - Condensation) is when water falls from clouds as rain.

Rivers don't have (fresh - frozen - salt) water.

How (many - much - old) rainfall does Egypt have a year?

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

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Unit (5)

Activities

⑤ | Read the passage then answer the questions.

Camels have adapted to survive very well in the desert. They can drink enough water to last for a week. They don't often sweat, so they don't lose water. They can store fat and nutrients in their humps, so they don't have to eat for months. They have wide hooves, so it is easier to walk on sand. They have hair around their eyes, ears and nose to keep the sand out. They have thick fur to keep them warm at night.

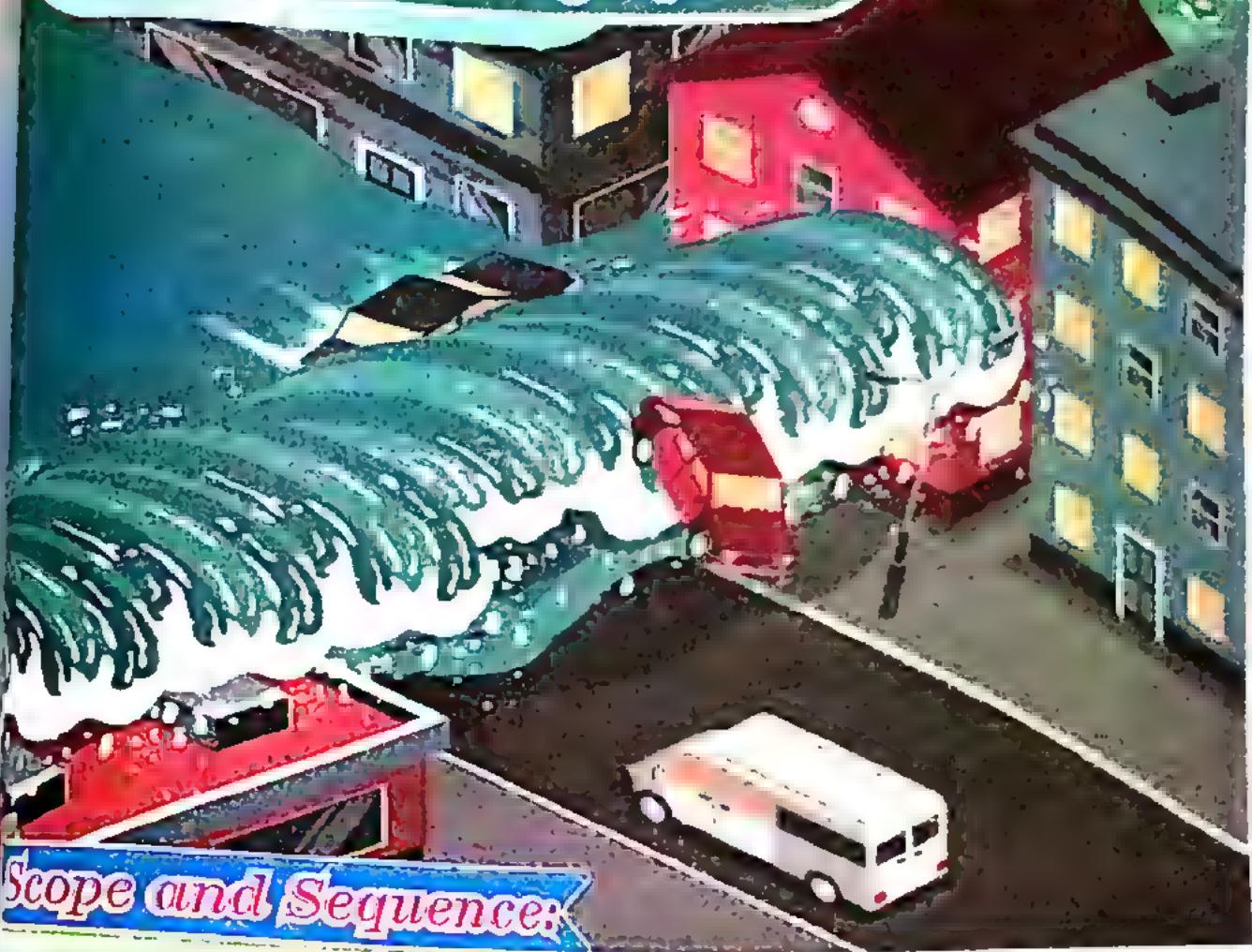
A) Choose the correct answer



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Unit (6)

What is a flood? مِنْفَعَةٌ



Scope and Sequence:

Vocabulary

المفردات اللغوية

Water engineering: barrier, canal, dam, drain, pipe pump sandbag
Verbs: collapse, install, minimize, predict, protect, run, warn, wash away
Adjectives: bossy, brave, calm, caring, cooperative, cowardly, funny, generous, lazy, mean, moody, polite, responsible, selfish, wise

Language

اللغة

-There is **too much** water. -There isn't **enough** water
-There are **too many** cars. -There aren't **enough** trees

Reading

القراءة

-An interview with an emergency responder; a text about farming in dry areas

Phonics

الصوتيات

-ous: dangerous, generous, nervous

Life skills

المهارات الحياتية

-Problem-solving suggesting solutions to solve problems

Values

القيم

-Curiosity

Topics and challenges

الصيغ وتحديات

-Sustainable development - Environmental responsibility

Integrated cross-curriculum topics

لتكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج

-Science: agricultural science

-Social Studies: water engineering in the past and today, the role of first responders

Unit (6)

Part (1) P. (74 - 77)



barrier
 حاجز



sandbags
أكياس رمل



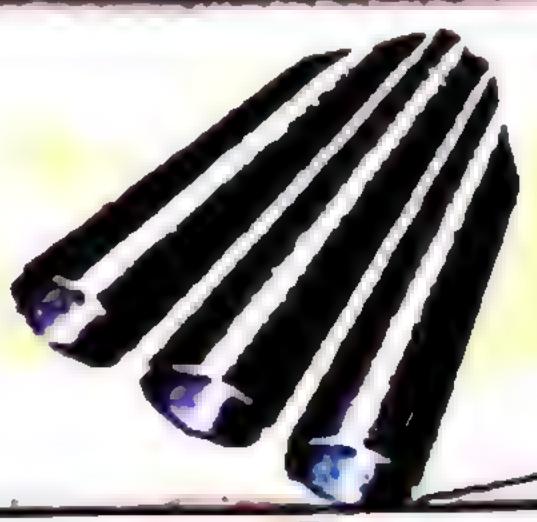
dam
سد



drain
صرف / بالوعة



canal
قناة



pipe
ماسورة



pump
مضخة



flood
فيضان

Definitions:

| Word | Definition | |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| dam | something that stops water in a river | سد |
| canal | a river that people build | قناة |
| barrier | stops water in the street and protects buildings | حاجز |
| ruin | to damage or destroy something | بذير |
| wash away | to carry something away with water | يزيل / يجرف |
| collapse | to fall down | بنهاه |
| protect | to keep something safe | بحمى |
| predict | to say what might happen in the future | بتبا |
| warn | to tell people that something bad will happen, so they can prepare | يحذر |
| install | to put something in | يثبت |
| minimize | to make something smaller or less | يقلل |
| meteorologists | people who study the weather | علماء الأرصاد الجوية |
| pump | people use this to take water out of a building in a flood | مضخة |
| pipe | water travels through this under or above the ground | ماسورة |
| drain | water in the street goes down this | بالوعة - مجاري |

What is a flood?

Vocabulary:

| | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|-------|
| everyone | كل واحد | scientist | علم | shop | متجر |
| airport | مطار | thunderstorm | عاصفة رعدية | engineer | مهندس |
| port | ميناء | new technology | تكنولوجيا جديدة | street | شارع |
| warning | تحذير | dangerous effects | آثار خطيرة | powerful | قوى |

Phrases & Prepositions:

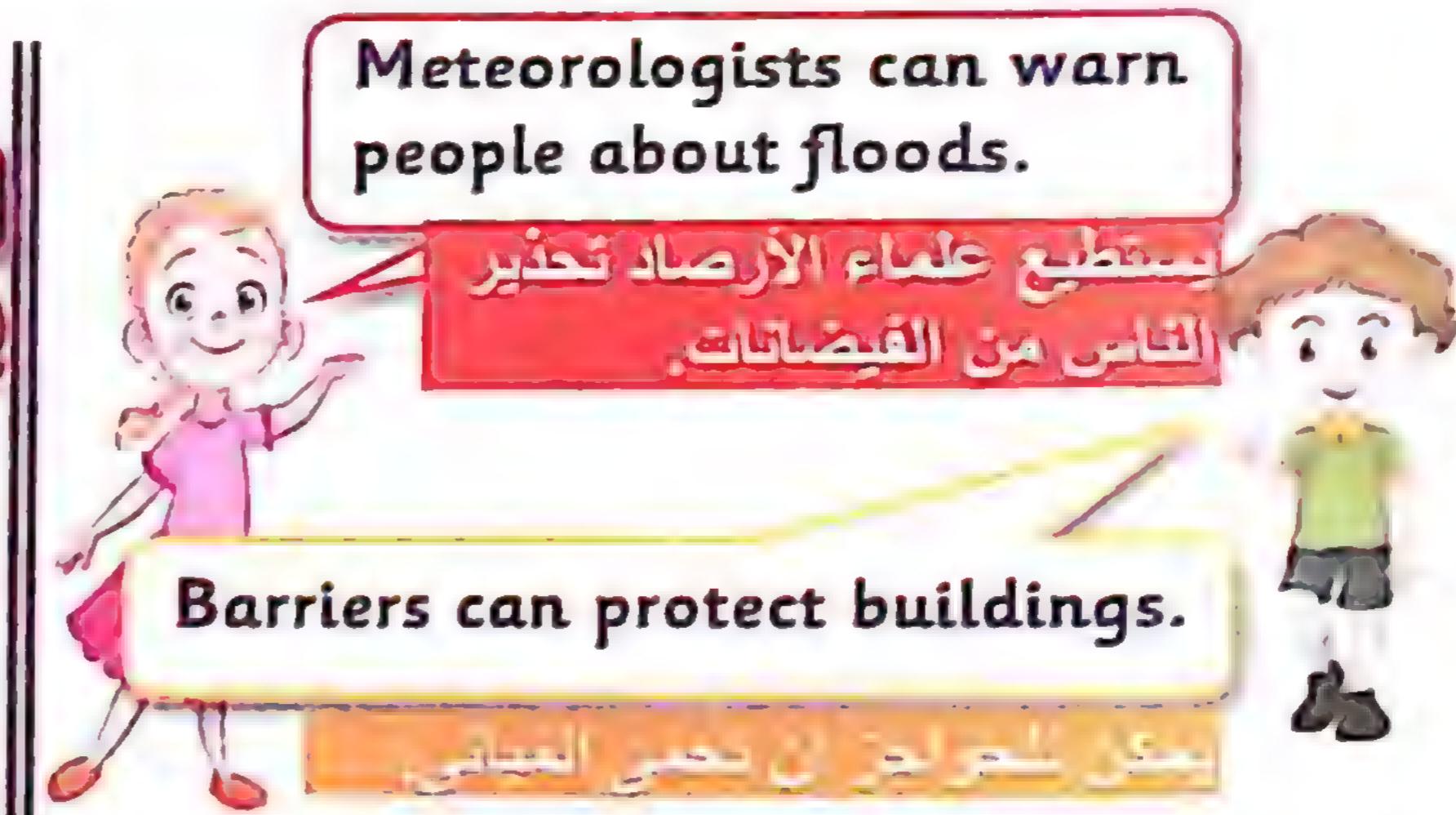
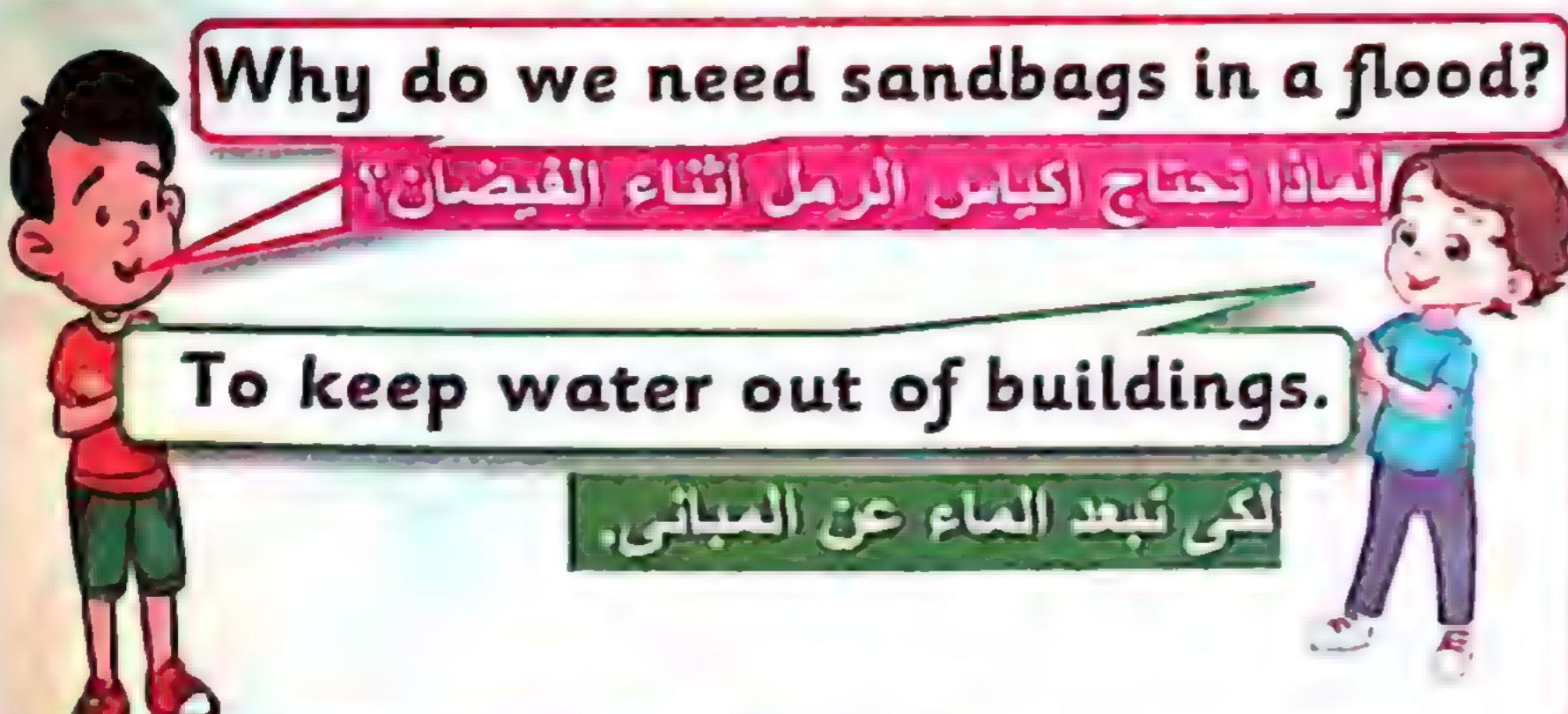
| | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| in front of | أمام | wash away | جرف |
| keep out | بعد | important for | شام |
| go down | ينزل | keep safe | يظل هنا |
| above the ground | فوق الأرض | in good condition | في حالة جيدة |
| put up | يقيم / ينشئ | move away | يتحرك بعيداً |
| stop water | يمنع الماء | send warnings | يرسل تحذيرات |
| prepare for | بعد | remove the water | يزيل آثاره |

Regular Verbs:

| Present | Past | P.P |
|---------|------|---------|
| flood | يفيض | flooded |
| ruin | يدمر | ruined |
| warn | يحذر | warned |
| study | يدرس | studied |

| Present | Past | P.P |
|----------|--------------|-----------|
| predict | يتنبأ | predicted |
| prepare | يستعد / يجهز | prepared |
| minimize | يقلل | minimized |
| collapse | ينهار | collapsed |

Read and learn:



Reading: (SB P. 74)

In 2020, there was a flood in Egypt. There was a lot of rain, as well as thunderstorms and lightning. The airport in Luxor and the ports in Alexandria and Sharm El-Sheikh were closed.

Unit (6)



Yes, that's right. A lot of rain fell in a very short time. There was too much water, and the streets and buildings in Cairo and other places flooded.

Reading: (SB P. 77)

When there are floods, there can be big problems. Flood water can **ruin** homes, shops, and offices. It can **wash away** roads or make bridges and homes **collapse**. It's important for engineers and scientists to find ways to **protect** everyone from floods. Meteorologists are people who study the weather. They can watch what is happening and **predict** when floods will start. They can **warn** people to put up barriers or use sandbags to keep their homes safe. They can send these warnings on cell phones so everyone gets them quickly.

We can **install** new technology such as more powerful pumps to remove the water. We can keep drains clear and in good condition so water can move away quickly. When it rains a lot in a short time, there is a risk of flooding. If we are prepared for this, we can **minimize** the dangerous effects of flooding.

Language Focus

Countable nouns

They have singular and plural forms.

EX. (tree - trees) - (car - cars) - (ruler - rulers) - (pencil - pencils)

Uncountable nouns

They don't have a plural form.

EX. water - paper - rain

too many + a countable noun

بعضى كثيرا جداً وتستخدم مع الأسماء التي تُعد.

EX. - There are too many rulers. - There are too many cars.

too much + an uncountable noun

بعضى كثير جداً وتستخدم مع الأسماء التي لا تُعد.

EX. - There is too much water. - There is too much rain.

What is a flood?

enough + countable / uncountable noun

بعضى كافى وتأتى قبل الأسماء التى تعد والتي لا تعد.

EX. - There isn't enough water.
- There aren't enough rulers.

Practice



Choose the correct answer.

- 1) There is (many – too many – enough) water. (SB)
- 2) There is (many – too many – too much) paper. (SB)
- 3) There are (much – too much – too many) rulers. (SB)
- 4) There aren't (too much – enough – much) cups. (SB)
- 5) There aren't enough (pencil – pencils – car). (SB)

Activities



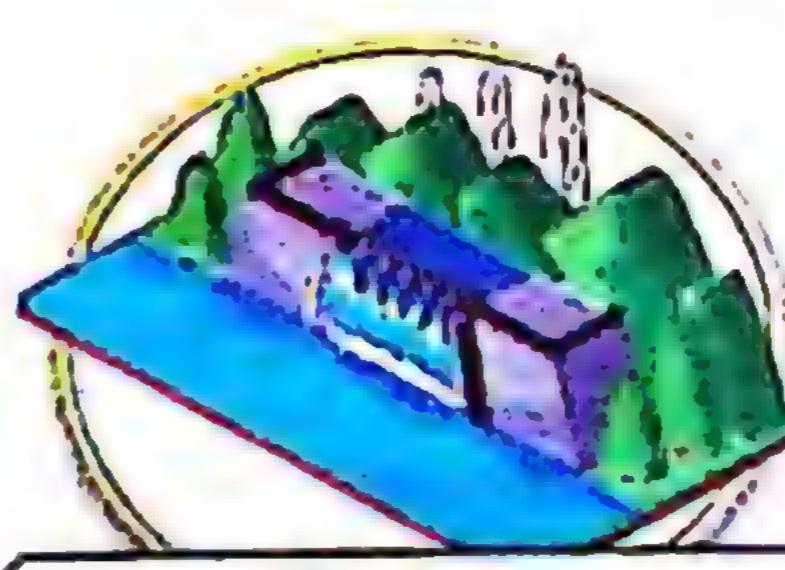
1 Write the missing letter(s).



bar_i_r



c_na_



d_m



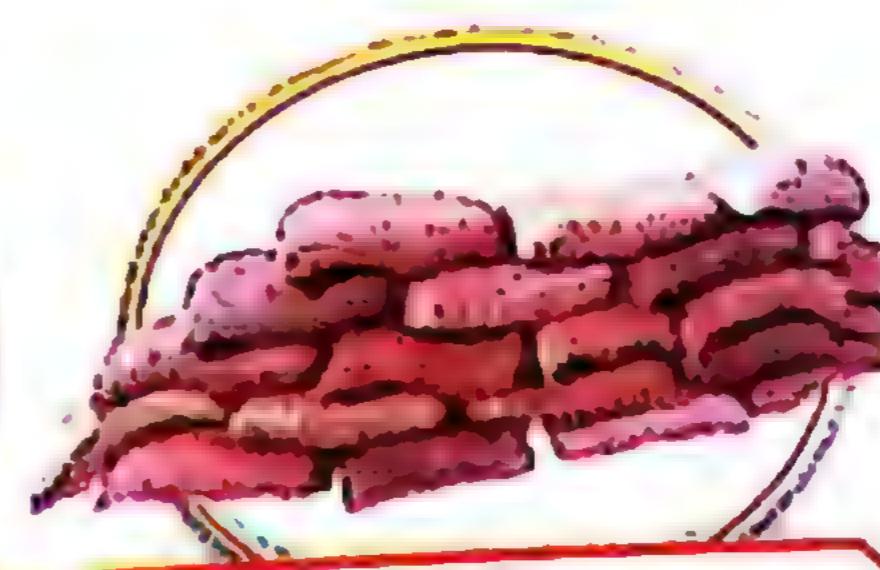
dr_n



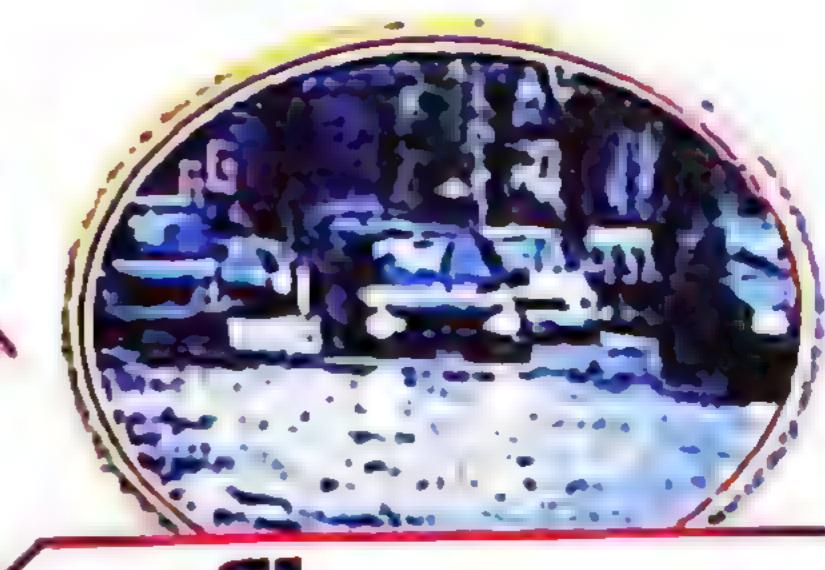
p_p_



p_p_



s_ndba_s



flo_

Unit (6)

2 Make a word.

a n l
c a



a m d



p e
i p



i n a
r d



m p
u p



s d n a
s a b g



3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) People put (sandbags - canals - dams) in front of houses and buildings to keep water out. (SB)
- 2) A (dam - barrier - drain) stops water in a river. (SB)
- 3) Water on the surface of streets can go down a (drain - barrier - dam). (SB)
- 4) Water moves in (pipes - sandbags - pumps) under the ground or above the ground. (SB)
- 5) You can use a (dam - pump - drain) to take water out of a building in a flood. (SB)
- 6) A (pump - canal - dam) is a river that people build, so they can move water to where they need it. (SB)
- 7) In a flood, people can put up a (pipe - barrier - pump) to stop water in the street. (SB)
- 8) There is (too much - too many - many) water. (SB)
- 9) There isn't (too many - many - enough) paper. (SB)
- 10) There are (too much - too many - much) pencils. (SB)
- 11) (Archaeologists - Meteorologists - Psychologists) are people who study the weather. (SB)
- 12) We can (minimize - collapse - ruin) the effects of flooding if we are prepared. (WB)

What is a flood?

13) Flood water can (wash away - warn - install) cars, roads and bridges. (WB)

14) We need to (predict - install - ruin) a pump to remove the water. (WB)

15) We can (ruin - protect - collapse) our streets with barriers. (WB)

16) Flood water can (ruin - install - protect) homes and shops. (WB)

17) Buildings can (collapse - wash away - minimize) when there are dangerous floods. (WB)

18) Meteorologists can (protect - warn - ruin) people about bad weather. (WB)

19) Meteorologists can (predict - minimize - ruin) floods because they study the weather. (WB)

20) There are (too many - too much - much) people. (WB)

4 Read and match.

1) Meteorologists are people a) stops water in a river.
2) ruin b) to keep something safe.
3) protect c) who study the weather.
4) A dam d) to damage or destroy something.
1- () 2- () 3- () 4- ()

5 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) aren't - rulers - There - enough - . (SB)
.....
2) we - do - need - Why - in - sandbags - a flood - ? (SB)
.....
3) can - protect - Barriers - buildings - . (SB)
.....

6 Read the passage, then answer the questions. SB P. (74)

In 2020, there was a flood in Egypt. There was a lot of rain, as well as thunderstorms and lightning. The airport in Luxor and the ports in Alexandria and Sharm El-Sheikh were closed. A lot of rain fell in a very short time. There was too much water, and the streets and buildings in Cairo and other places flooded.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) In (2019 - 2018 - 2020), there was a flood in Egypt.

Unit (6)

2) There was (a lot - little - less) of rain.

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What places were closed because of the flood?

4) What happened to the streets and buildings?

7) Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



dam - water



too many - trees

8) Fill in the spaces using: (SB)

protect - minimize - barrier - enough

1) There aren't

2) To is to make something smaller or less. cups.

3) To is to keep something safe. barriers

4) A stops water in the street and protects buildings.

9) Complete the following dialogue with: (SB)

keep - flood - river - barriers

Mariam : What is a (1)

Mona : A large amount of water covering an area.

Mariam : Why do we need (2) in a flood?

Mona : To (3) water out of buildings.

Mariam : What does a dam do?

Mona : It stops water in a (4)



calm

هادى



generous

كريم



scared

خائف

funny



brave

شجاع

polite

مهذب



lazy

كسول



cooperative

متعاون

Definitions:

| Word | Definition |
|----------------------------|---|
| volunteer | to help other people without getting paid يتطوع |
| severe | very serious قاس / شديد |
| rescue | to take someone out of a dangerous place ينقذ |
| heavy rainfall | a lot of (rainfall) هطول غزير للأمطار |
| emergency responder | helps his community when there is an emergency مقدم الاسعافات الأولية |
| bossy | liking telling people what to do محب للتراسة |
| selfish | thinks about himself انتانى |
| mean | doesn't like to share things بخيل |
| generous | likes helping others and giving people presents كريم |
| calm | not worrying or get excited about things هادى |
| cooperative | works very well in a team متعاون |
| polite | speaks nicely to everyone and behaves well مودب |
| caring | sensible and can look after other people مهتم |
| responsible | kind and not scared in dangerous situations مسؤول |
| moody | We don't know if he is going to be happy, sad or angry. متقلب المزاج |

Unit (6)

Vocabulary:

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------|--------------|---------|-------------|
| communicator | محاور / مُتصل | injured | صاب | joke | نكتة / مزحة |
| community | مجتمع | boat | قارب | wise | حكيماً |
| the police | الشرطة | kind | عطوف / طيب | nicely | بلطف |
| firefighter | رجل إطفاء | loyal | وفي / مخلص | scary | مرعب |
| emergency | طوارئ | pleased | مسرور | present | هداية |
| interviewer | محاور / مذيع | cowardly | جبان | though | مع ذلك |
| volunteering | التطوع | citizen | مواطن | quickly | بسرعة |
| dangerous situations | مواقف خطيرة | moody | متقلب المزاج | sick | مريض |
| upset | مضطرب / متزعج | prepared | مستعد | worried | قلق |

Adjectives

| Positive (good) | |
|-----------------|--------|
| caring | مهتم |
| cooperative | متعاون |
| generous | كريم |
| responsible | مسئول |
| funny | مضحك |

| Negative (bad) | |
|----------------|-------|
| bossy | متسلط |
| cowardly | جبان |
| lazy | كسول |

Phrases & Prepositions:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| rescue from | يُنقذ من |
| help community | يساعد المجتمع |
| train to | يتدرب لـ |
| do jobs | يقوم بمهام |
| focus on | يركز على |
| ready to | مستعد لـ |
| travel around | يسافر حول (يتجوّل) |
| look after | يعتنى بـ |

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| pleased to | مسرور من / لـ |
| take...out of | يُخرج من |
| excited about | مسرور بـ |
| give presents | يقدم هدايا |
| work hard | يُعمل بجد |
| stuck in | محبوس / عالق في |
| do first aid | يُقْوَم بـأسعافات أولية |
| scared of | خائف من |

Regular Verbs

| Present | Past | P.P. |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| describe يصف | described | described |
| volunteer يتطوع | volunteered | volunteered |
| enjoy يستمتع بـ | enjoyed | enjoyed |
| focus يركز على | focused | focused |
| rescue ينقذ | rescued | rescued |

Irregular Verbs

| Present | Past | P.P. |
|-------------------|-------|--------|
| stick يحبس / يحشر | stuck | stuck |
| pay يدفع | paid | paid |
| speak يتحدث | spoke | spoken |

What is a flood?

Read and learn: (SB P. 79)



I think people who are volunteers might be "caring".

لُوكِنَ الْمُتَطَوِّعُونَ تَدْرِكُونَ "الْمَهْسِينَ"!



Yes, because they want to help other people.

جَاءُوا لِيَسْعَوْنَ بِالْأَخْرَىٰ مَمْلُوكَةً

Reading: (SB P. 78)



Lara is an emergency responder. She helps people during a flood in Cairo in 2015. She says that she likes helping the other citizens if they are sick or injured.

Interviewer : Can you describe what an emergency responder is?

Lara : Yes, of course. I volunteer to help my community when there is an emergency. We aren't the police, or firefighters, but we are trained to help them do their jobs. We can get to a place quickly, do first aid, and rescue people from floods.

Interviewer : Do you enjoy being an emergency responder?

Lara : Yes, I do. I like helping people and we do lots of different things.

Interviewer : Is it a scary thing to do?

Lara : Well, sometimes it is, but then I think that other people will be scared as well, so I focus on how I can help them.

Interviewer : What did you do when the flood started in Cairo?

Lara : We knew it might be dangerous when there was very heavy rainfall.

So, my team were ready to help people quickly. Our job was to help people who were sick or injured.

Interviewer : How did you travel around the city?

Lara : We had small boats, so we could go to different houses and help people who were stuck in their homes.

Interviewer : Were people pleased to see you?

Lara : Yes, they were! That's one of the things I love about volunteering - you can make people very happy!

Interviewer : Thank you, Lara.

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



f_nn_



br_e



sc_ed



la_



g_ner_us



ca_m



p_lte



ca_ng

2 Make a word.

a e c
r s d



a r b
e v



y l
z a

l a t r
i n a f



o i l
e p t



r a n
i c g



What is a flood?

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) We (swim - do - play) a lot of different things. (SB)

2) I can rescue people (at - by - from) floods. (SB)

3) To (collapse - rescue - play), is to take someone out of a dangerous place. (SB)

4) Severe means very (calm - serious - pleased). (SB)

5) Sarah tells a lot of jokes and makes people laugh. She is (funny - loyal - bossy). (SB)

6) Fares thinks about himself. He is (brave - selfish - mean). (SB)

7) She likes giving people presents. She is (mean - generous - selfish). (SB)

8) (Cowardly - Bossy - Caring) means sensible and can look after other people. (SB)

9) Daddy isn't scared of anything! He's (moody - brave - bossy). (WB)

10) Hany is (wise - polite - moody). You don't know if he is going to be happy, sad or angry. (WB)

11) Omar is (wise - moody - bossy). He is clever and knows a lot of things. (WB)

12) Fatima is always (bossy - moody - calm). She never gets upset or worried. (WB)

13) Maryam always says "thank you"! She's very (moody - polite - bossy). (WB)

14) Amir is (bossy - polite - moody). He always tells us what to do! (WB)

15) Khaled sits on the sofa and doesn't help at home, he is (brave - active - lazy). (WB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

1) A volunteer helps other people a) He is caring.
2) Tom thinks about himself. b) what to do.
3) He looks after other people. c) without getting paid.
4) A bossy likes telling people d) He is selfish.
1- () 2- () 3- () 4- ()

Unit (6)

Part (3) P. (80 - 81)

Phonics



dangerous
خطير



generous
كريم



nervous
عصبي / متوتر



enormous
ضخم / هائل



famous
مشهور

Read and learn: SB (P.80)



The famous statue is enormous!



I'm nervous. Is it dangerous?



Vocabulary:

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| farming | زراعة | irrigation | ري | well | بئر |
| dry areas | مناطق جافة | field | حقل | source | مصدر |
| Ancient Egyptians | المصريون القدماء | traditional | تقليدي | drip | الري بالتنقيط |
| hydroponic farm | مزرعة مائية (بدون تربة) | system | نظام | status | نمثال |
| modern technology | تكنولوجيا حديثة | anywhere | في اي مكان | useful | نفاذ |
| flood irrigation | الري بالغمر | spray | الري بالرش | crop | محصول |
| soil | ترابة | pleased | مسرور | boats | قوارب |

Phrases & Prepositions:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| get water from | يحصل على الماء من | contain the minerals | يحتوى على المعادن |
| for irrigation | للري | look like | يشبه |
| waste water | يسرف / يبدد الماء | in the future | في المستقبل |
| spray across | يرش عبر / يرش خلال | grow plants | يزرع النباتات |

Regular Verbs

| Present | Past | P.P. |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| irrigate بروى | irrigated | irrigated |
| spray برش | sprayed | sprayed |
| waste بسرف / بيدد | wasted | wasted |
| contain يحتوى على | contained | contained |

What is a flood? Irregular Verbs

| Present | Past | P.P. |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| mean بعنى | meant | meant |
| bring حضر | brought | brought |

Reading: SB (P.81)

Farming in dry areas

We all know that plants need sunlight, food, and water. So how do people grow food in the desert, when there isn't enough water?



spray

Farmers in dry countries need to water their crops. There isn't enough rainfall to give the crops all the water they need so they use irrigation. This means bringing water through pipes, from wells, canals, or other sources of water. Farmers also use pumps to move water from rivers or wells to the fields. Ancient Egyptians used irrigation in the past, and people still need it today. Irrigation systems have changed over time and now they can carry more water.

The problem with modern irrigation is that it can take too much water out of rivers, lakes, and springs.



drip

There are different ways to irrigate a field. Flood irrigation covers a whole field in water. Or there are systems that spray water across a field. Both these types can waste water. The best way is drip irrigation. This is where water drips onto the plants through holes in the pipes. The water only goes onto the plant, where it is needed, not into the ground. And water isn't lost to evaporation.

Unit (6)



hydroponic farm

A new way of farming in dry countries is hydroponic farming. This is a modern technology that is useful in dry countries. It uses only water, not soil, to grow plants. The special water contains the minerals that the plant needs. This system uses a lot less water than traditional farming. Farmers can start a hydroponic farm anywhere – it doesn't have to be on land that is good for traditional farming. Is this what all farms will look like in the future?

Activities



1 Write the missing letter(s).



dan _ _ rous



gen_ _ ous



ne _ _ ous



en_rmo_s



f_mo_s



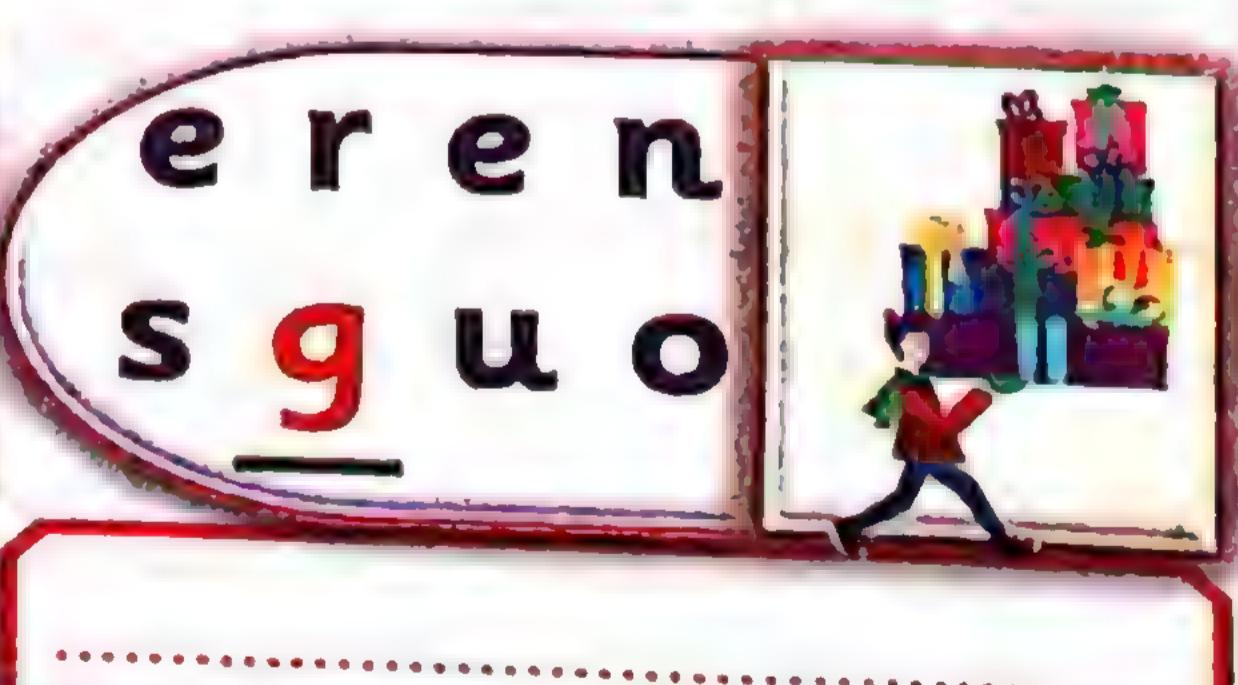
irr_ _ ation



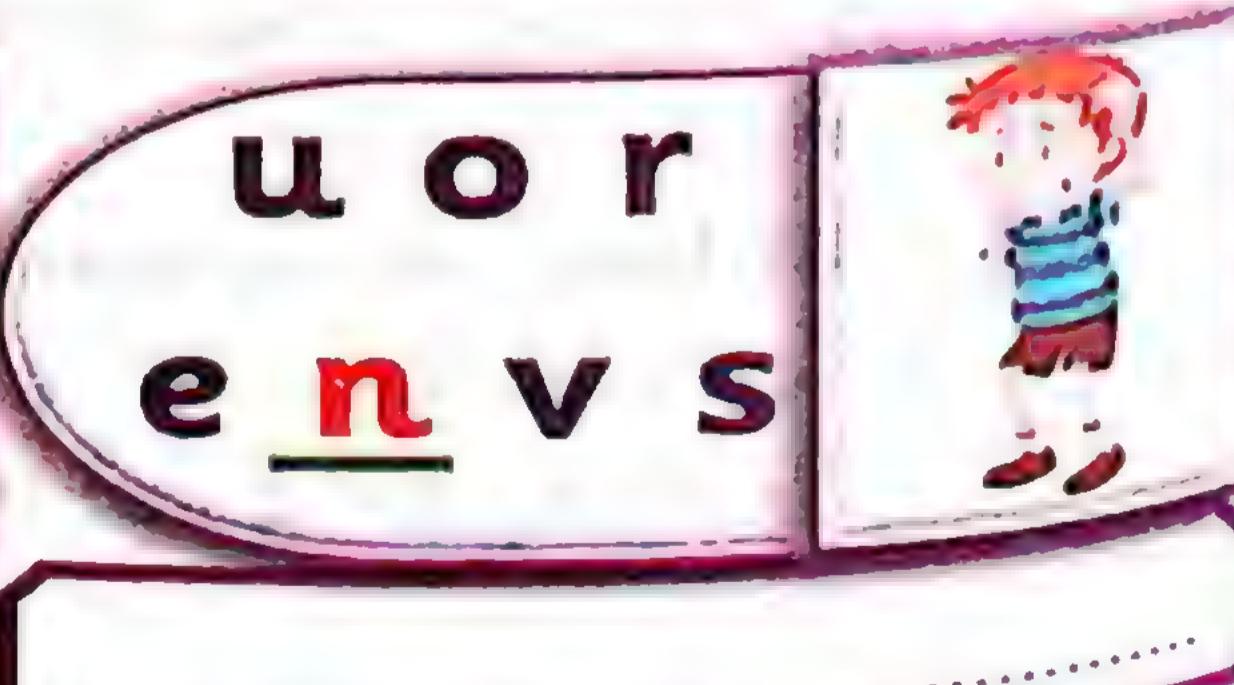
2 Make a word.



g n a r
e u d s o



e r e n
s g u o



u o r
e n v s

What is a flood?

o m r n
u e o s



s m a
u f o



i r r a g
o i i n t



3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The famous statue is (small - little - enormous). It's very big. (SB)
- 2) We all know that plants need (moonlight - sunlight - starlight), food and water. (SB)
- 3) Farmers in (wet - dry - rainfall) countries need to water their crops. (SB)
- 4) A new way of farming in dry countries is (hydroponic - hydrosonic - hydrochloric) farming. (SB)
- 5) Why does flood irrigation (protect - waste - play) water? (SB)
- 6) Hydroponic farming is good for countries that have (a lot of - too much - less) water. (SB)
- 7) There are systems that spray water (at - by - across) a field. (SB)
- 8) I'm (dangerous - nervous - generous). I'm not pleased. (SB)
- 9) The lion is (dangerous - generous - famous). (SB)
- 10) All people know him, he is (generous - famous - enormous). (SB)
- 11) Hydroponic farming grows plants in (air - water - land), not soil. (WB)
- 12) The water contains (minerals - oxygen - wood) that plants need. (WB)
- 13) Hydroponic farming uses (more - less - a lot) water than traditional farming. (WB)
- 14) You (need - needs - don't need) good land to start hydroponic farm. (WB)



4 Read and match. (WB)

- 1) Farmers in dry countries
- 2) Farmers bring water through pipes
- 3) Farmers use pumps to
- 4) Plants need

1- ()

2- ()

- a) sunlight, food and water.
- b) move water to their fields.
- c) need to use irrigation.
- d) from wells or canals.

3- ()

4- ()

Unit (6)

5

Re-arrange the following sentences.

1) famous - is - The - enormous - statue - and - . (SB)

.....
2) irrigation - does - Why - flood - water - waste - ? (SB)

3) woman - is - This - generous - very - . (SB)

6

Read the passage then answer the questions.

SB (P.81)

Farmers in dry countries need to water their crops. There is not enough rainfall to give the crops all the water they need so they use irrigation. This means bringing water in through pipes, from wells, canals or other sources of water. Farmers also use pumps to move water from rivers or wells to the fields. Ancient Egyptians used irrigation in the past and people still need it today. Irrigation systems have changed over time and now they can carry more water. The problem with modern irrigation is that, it can take too much water out of rivers, lakes and springs.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) There (is - isn't - are) enough rainfall in dry countries.
2) Farmers also use (dams - pumps - pipes) to move water from rivers or wells to the fields.

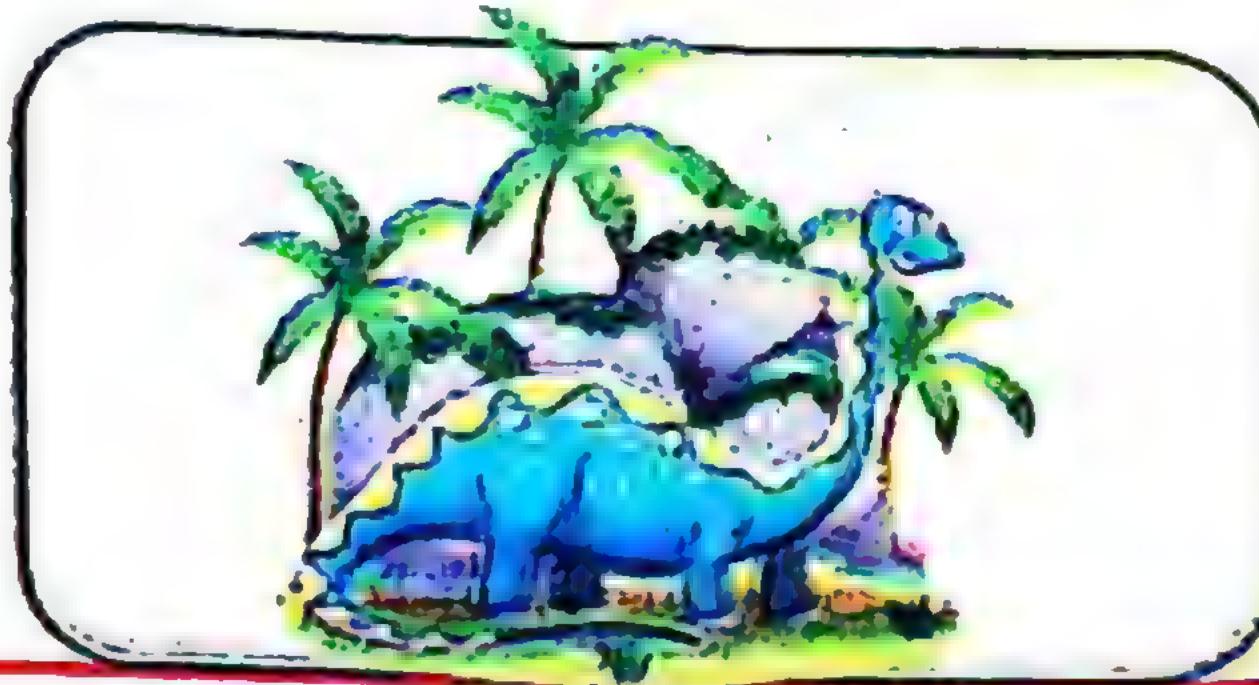
B) Answer the following questions.

3) What is the problem with irrigation?
.....

4) Where do farmers get water from for irrigation?
.....

What is a flood?

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



lion - dangerous

tree - enormous

8 Fill in the spaces with:

dangerous - enormous - water - generous

- 1) My teacher is very
- 2) Plants need sunlight, food and
- 3) The lion is very
- 4) The famous statue is



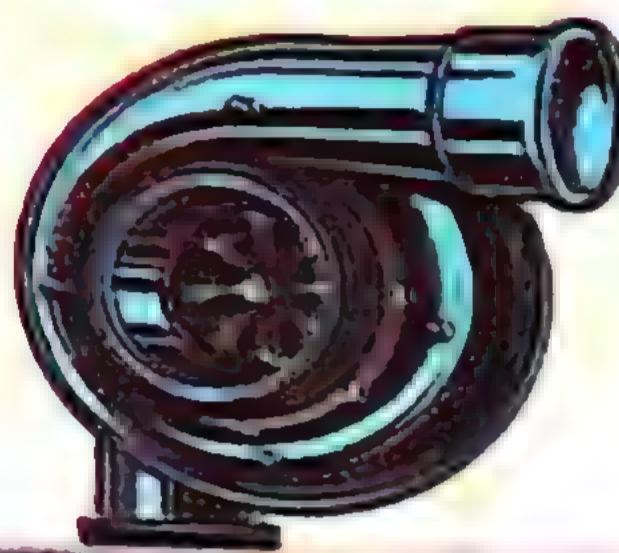
AL-BAHER

Unit (6)

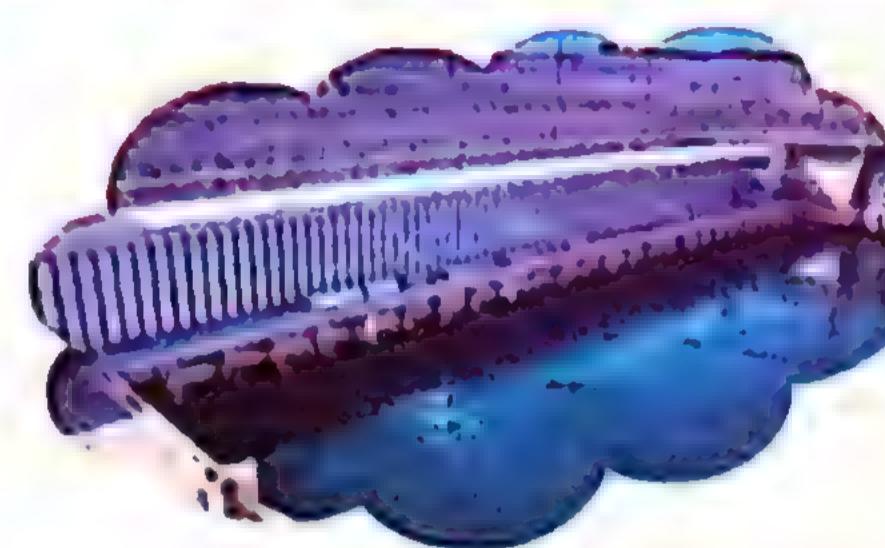
Part (4) P. (82 - 83)



waterwheel
ساقية



turbine
محرك / التوربين



High Dam
السد العالى



oasis
واحة



aqueduct
قناة مائية



shadoof
شادوف



desalination
تحلية المياه المالحة



lake
بحيرة

Definitions:

| Word | Definition |
|---------------------|--|
| desalination | taking salt out of seawater تحلية المياه |
| aqueduct | It carries water long distances. قناة مائية |
| waterwheel | a wheel that uses running water to create energy ساقية |
| dam | a lake created by stopping water in a river سد |
| turbine | It turns around like a wheel. محرك |
| shadoof | It is used with a bucket that goes into a well and brings up water. شادوف |

Vocabulary:

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|---------|------------|
| The River Nile | نهر النيل | electricity | كهرباء | oxen | ثيران |
| running water | الماء الجارى | machine | آلة / ماكينة | tower | برج |
| hydroelectric power | الطاقة الكهرومائية | seawater | ماء البحر | Cairo | القاهرة |
| ancient Greece | اليونان القديمة | ancient temple | معبد قديم | gravity | جاذبية |
| ancient Rome | روما القديمة | expensive | غالى الثمن | citadel | القلعة |
| water engineering | هندسة الرى | high X low | عالٍ X منخفض | money | مال / نقود |

phrases & Prepositions:

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| help with | يساعد في |
| for a long time | لوقت طويل |
| take water from | يأخذ الماء من |
| on top of | على قمة (أعلى) |
| bring up water | يحضر لأعلى |

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| go round | دور حول |
| because of | بسبب |
| control the water | يتحكم في الماء |
| provide with | يعد / يزود بـ |
| get fresh water | يحصل على الماء العذب |

Regular Verbs

| Present | Past | P.P. |
|---------|-------------|-----------|
| provide | يعد / يزود | provided |
| develop | ينمى / يطور | developed |
| create | يبتكر | created |
| start | يبدأ | started |

Irregular Verbs

| Present | Past | P.P. |
|---------|------|---------|
| bring | يحضر | brought |
| cost | يكلف | cost |

In the past

Water Engineering

Today

a waterwheel



Waterwheels used the energy of running water to move machines. The wheel is in a river, and the water makes it go round. The oldest picture of a waterwheel is from Egypt over 2,500 years ago! People have used waterwheels to help with irrigation and drinking water for a long time. They are very important today, too. Fayoum has more than 200 waterwheels.

High Dam



ancient temples of Abu Simbel



The High Dam is famous because it is the largest dam in the world. When the Nile flooded in the past, too much water went onto the land. Now, the dam can control the water and stop flooding. The dam stops the water in the River Nile and makes Lake Nasser. This helps to provide Egypt with enough water. The moving water turns a turbine to make hydroelectric power, so the dam gives us electricity, too. A turbine turns round, just like a wheel does. When people built the dam, they had to move the ancient monuments at Abu Simbel to higher ground!

Unit (6)

In the past

Today



an aqueduct



People built aqueducts in the past to move water from wells or rivers into cities. The aqueduct of Cairo took water from the Nile to the Citadel of Cairo. The water ran from a well into a canal on top of a wall. Later, people built a tall tower with a well inside it. Water could move up inside the tower with six waterwheels. They used oxen to make the wheels go round. When water got to the top of the tower, it could go down the aqueduct to the citadel because of gravity.

People built aqueducts in ancient Greece and ancient Rome as well. They could move water from high up in the mountains, to cities where people needed it.

desalination

Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. It is useful in countries like Egypt which don't have a lot of water. It can be expensive and use a lot of energy, but engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and cost less money. In the future, people will get more fresh water from desalination.

Activities



1. Write the missing letter(s).



a wate_whe_l



the Hi_h D_m



aqu_uuct

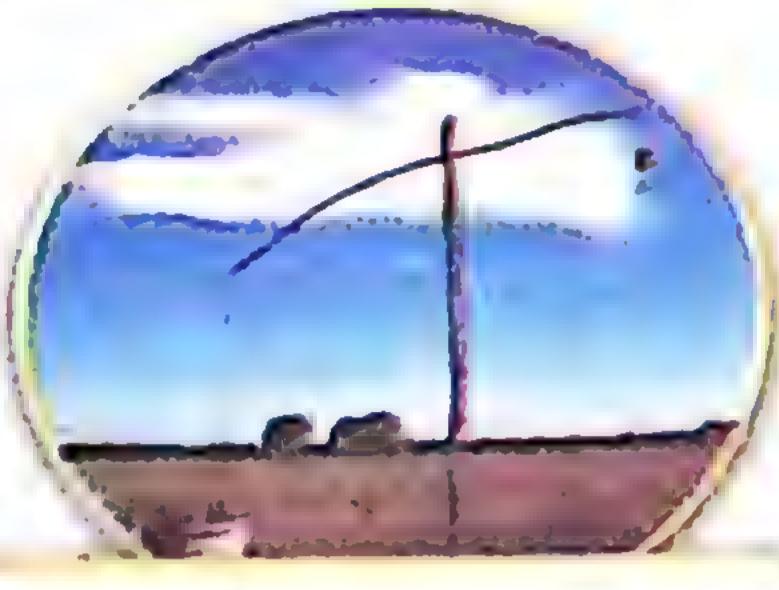


de_alin_tion

What is a flood?



t_rb_ne



sha__of



o_si_



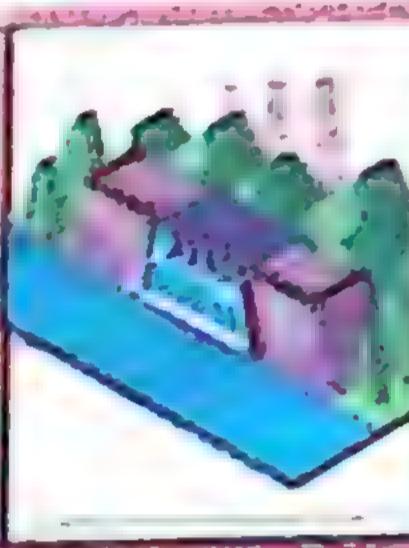
l__e

2. Make a word.

ertah
wl_whee



h g H i
a D m



u q a e
udct



lase
n_dit
anoi



buri
n_te



ooha
f_s d



3. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) (Cars - Sea wheels - Waterwheels) used the energy of running water to move machines. (SB)
- 2) People have used waterwheels to help (at - with - by) irrigation. (SB)
- 3) People built (dams - waterwheels - aqueducts) in the past to move water from wells or rivers into cities. (SB)
- 4) People used (turbines - cars - oxen) to make the wheels go round. (SB)
- 5) The High Dam is (dangerous - famous - generous) because it is the largest dam in the world. (SB)
- 6) (Irrigation - Desalination - Deforestation) means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. (SB)

Unit (6)

7) Engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and (take - cost - play) less money. (SB)

8) Waterwheels can help with (evaporation - irrigation - condensation).

9) The Aswan (Waterwheel - Dam - Aqueduct) created Lake Nasser. (SB)

10) Waterwheels have been used to help with irrigation and drinking water (by - at - for) a long time. (SB)



4 Read and match. (SB)

1) A bucket goes into a well
2) People used aqueducts to
3) The High Dam is famous, because
4) Fayoum has more than

1- () 2- ()

a) 200 waterwheels.
b) it is the largest dam in the world
c) move water from wells or rivers.
d) and brings up water.

3- () 4- ()



5 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) High Dam - water - The - moving - make - electricity - to - uses - . (SB)
.....
2) Aswan - is - the - Why - famous - Dam - ? (SB)
.....
3) can - help - Waterwheels - irrigation - with - . (SB)
.....



6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 82)

Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. It is useful in countries like Egypt which doesn't have a lot of water. It can be expensive and use a lot of energy, but engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and cost less money. In the future, people will get more fresh water from desalination.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Engineers are developing new technologies that use (more - less - a lot of) energy.
.....
2) People will get more fresh water from (pollution - desalination - station).
.....



What is a flood?

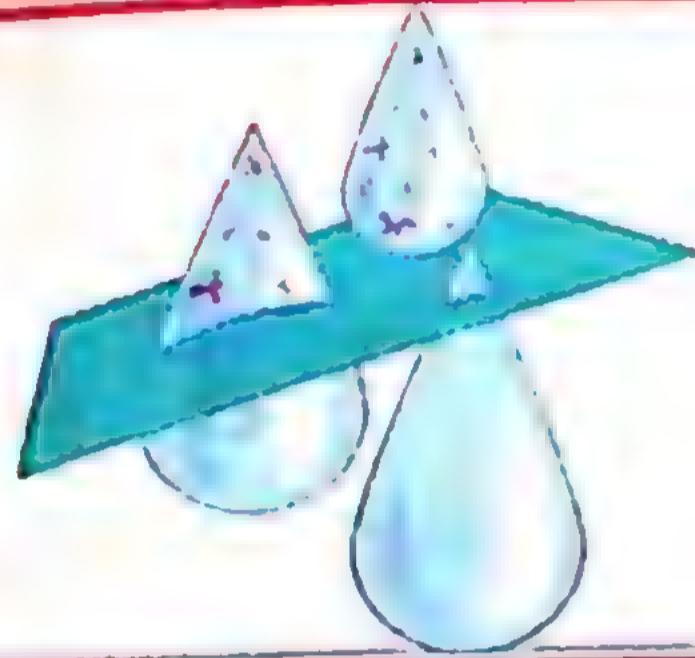
B) Answer the following questions.

3) What does "Desalination" mean?

4) Does desalination use a lot of energy or little energy?

7

Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



desalination - salt



Dam / famous

8

Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

bucket - costs - Waterwheels - aqueducts

can help with irrigation.

1) less money.

2) Desalination

goes into a well and brings up water.

3) A

moves water from wells or rivers into cities.

4) An

9

Copy the following sentence.

The High Dam is the largest dam in the world.



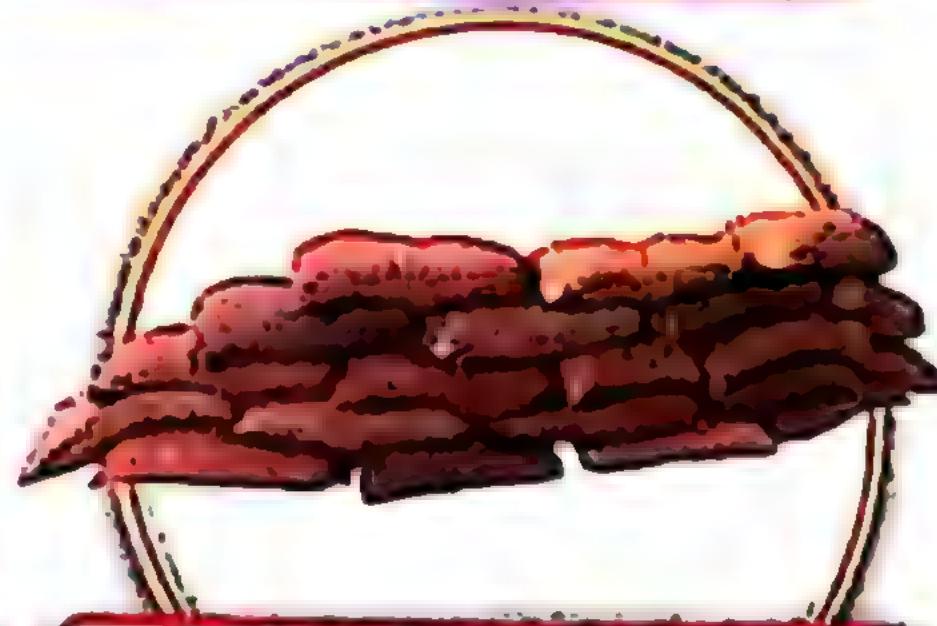
Unit (6)

Test Based on Unit (6)

1 Write the missing letter(s).



p _ _ p



s _ nd _ ags



ra _ nf _ ll



d _ nger _ us

2 Make a word.

r e **n**
osvu



r t e a **w**
e e w h l



a n **c**
a l



3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) In a flood, people can put up a (pipe - barrier - drain) to stop water in the street. (SB)
- 2) To (collapse - predict - protect) is to fall down. (SB)
- 3) To (warn - install - minimize) is to put something in. (SB)
- 4) There aren't (too much - much - enough) apples in the box. (SB)
- 5) There are too (much - many - enough) rulers. (SB)

4 Read and match.

- 1) A dam stops
- 2) Sandbags are used
- 3) Meteorologists are people
- 4) To wash away is

1- () 2- () 3- () 4- ()

- a) to carry away something with water.
- b) water in a river.
- c) to keep water out of buildings.
- d) who study the weather.

5

Read the passage then answer the questions.

Waterwheels used the energy of running water to move machines. The wheel is in a river, and the water makes it go round. The oldest picture of a waterwheel is from Egypt over 2,500 years ago! People have used waterwheels to help with irrigation and drinking water for a long time. They are very important today, too. Fayoum has more than 200 waterwheels.

A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Fayoum has more than (2500 - 20 - 200) waterwheels.
- 2 People have used waterwheels to help with irrigation and drinking (milk - water - coffee).

B) Answer the following questions.

- 3 Where is the oldest picture of waterwheel from?

- 4 Why did waterwheels use the energy of running water?

6

Look and write a sentence under each picture.



friend / polite



he / cooperative

7

Copy the following sentence.



The High Dam is famous.



Test Review based on Units (4,5,6)

1 Write the missing letter(s).



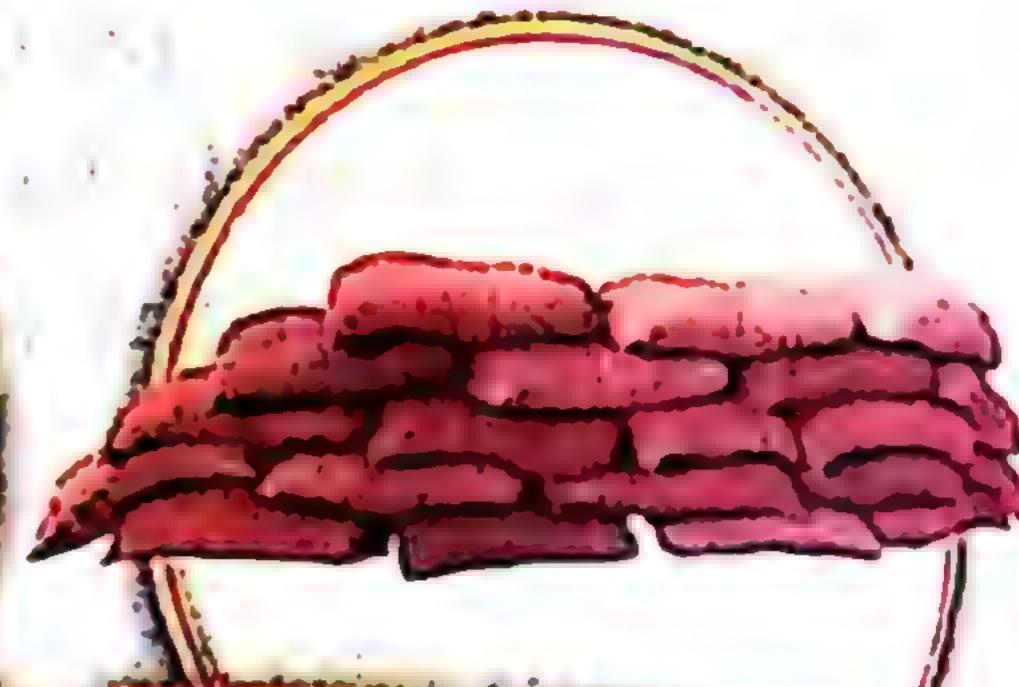
chim_ _ nzee



de_ _ rt



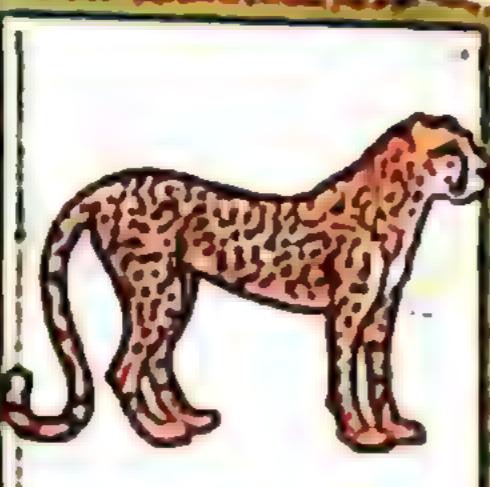
o_ _ is



san_ _ ags

2 Make a word.

h e e t



h_c_a

t _ t
n e



r r a r
i_b_e



3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) We can make baskets from the leaves of (palm - tamarisk - acacia) trees.
- 2) The (wetland - equator - polar zone) is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth.
- 3) I have (visit - visited - visits) the pyramids. (SB)
- 4) There aren't (much - too much - enough) apples. (SB)

4 Read and match.

1) I loved seeing

a) is to keep something safe.

2) Can I camp

b) climbed a mountain.

3) He has

c) chimpanzees.

4) Protect

d) in wetland?

1- ()

2- ()

3- ()

4- ()

Test

5 Read the passage, then answer the questions.

My aunt is very generous. I love her so much. She helps me with my homework. She always gives me enormous presents. She gave me a tent and an acacia tree. I like the acacia tree so much. I visit my aunt every week. We are very happy.

A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 My aunt gave me a tent and a/an (palm - acacia - tamarisk) tree.
- 2 My aunt is very (famous - generous - dangerous).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What does your aunt give you?
.....

4) What do you like so much?
.....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



climb - tree



love - chimpanzees

7 Copy the following sentence.



Let's look on the wildlife park.



CONNECT READING ADVENTURES

Fares and the Fish



The Characters

Fares and the Fish



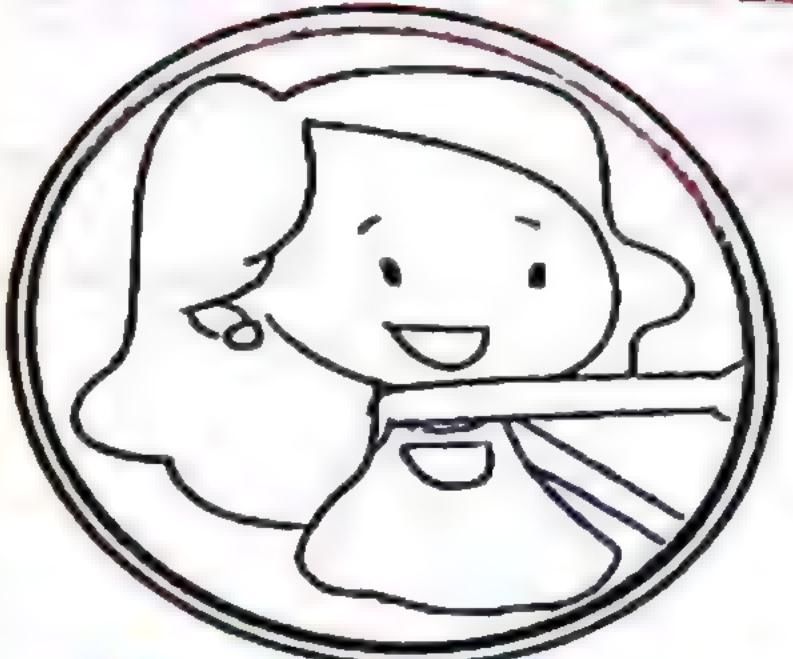
Mom



Fares



Dad



Dalia



Wael



Adam

Part (1) (P. 92 - 95)

Vocabulary:



live
يعيش



swimming
السباحة



pool
حمام سباحة



close to
قريب من



skateboard
لوح تزلج



bike
دراجة



garage
الجار



helmet
خوذة

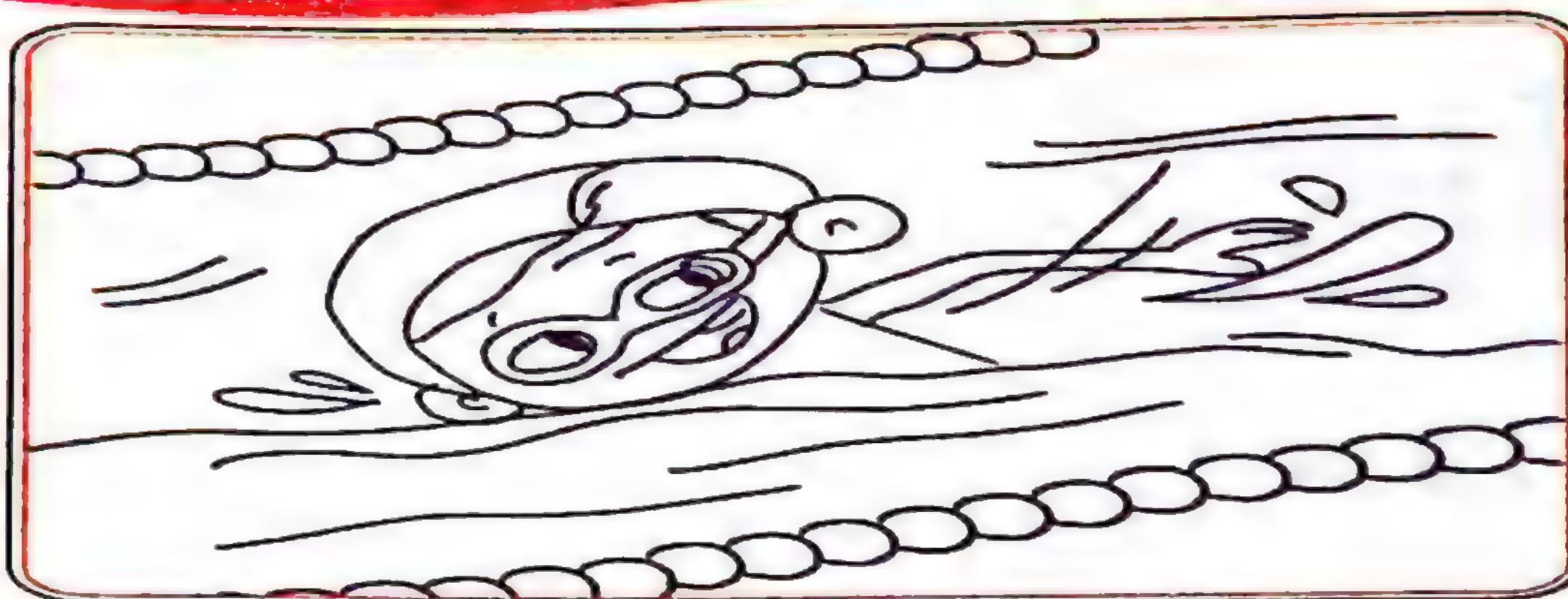


park
حديقة



knee pads
واقي ركبة

The Story



(P. 92)

Fares lived in Hurghada with his family. He loved swimming. He went swimming every day and trained in the pool for an hour. He wanted to be an athlete and to win lots of competitions.

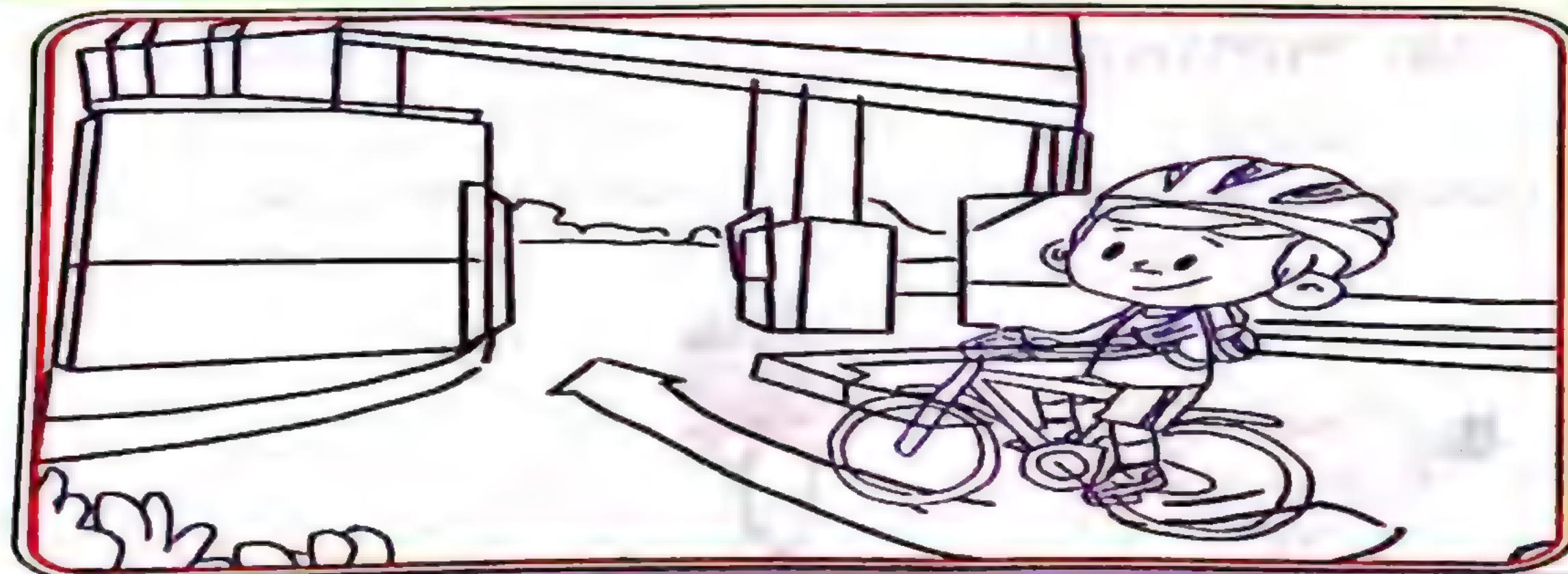
عاش فارس في الغردقة مع أسرته. أحب السباحة وكان يذهب للسباحة كل يوم حيث كان يتدرّب في حمام السباحة لمدة ساعة يومياً. وقد كان لديه رغبة في أن يكون لاعباً رياضياً ليفوز بالكثير من



(P. 93)

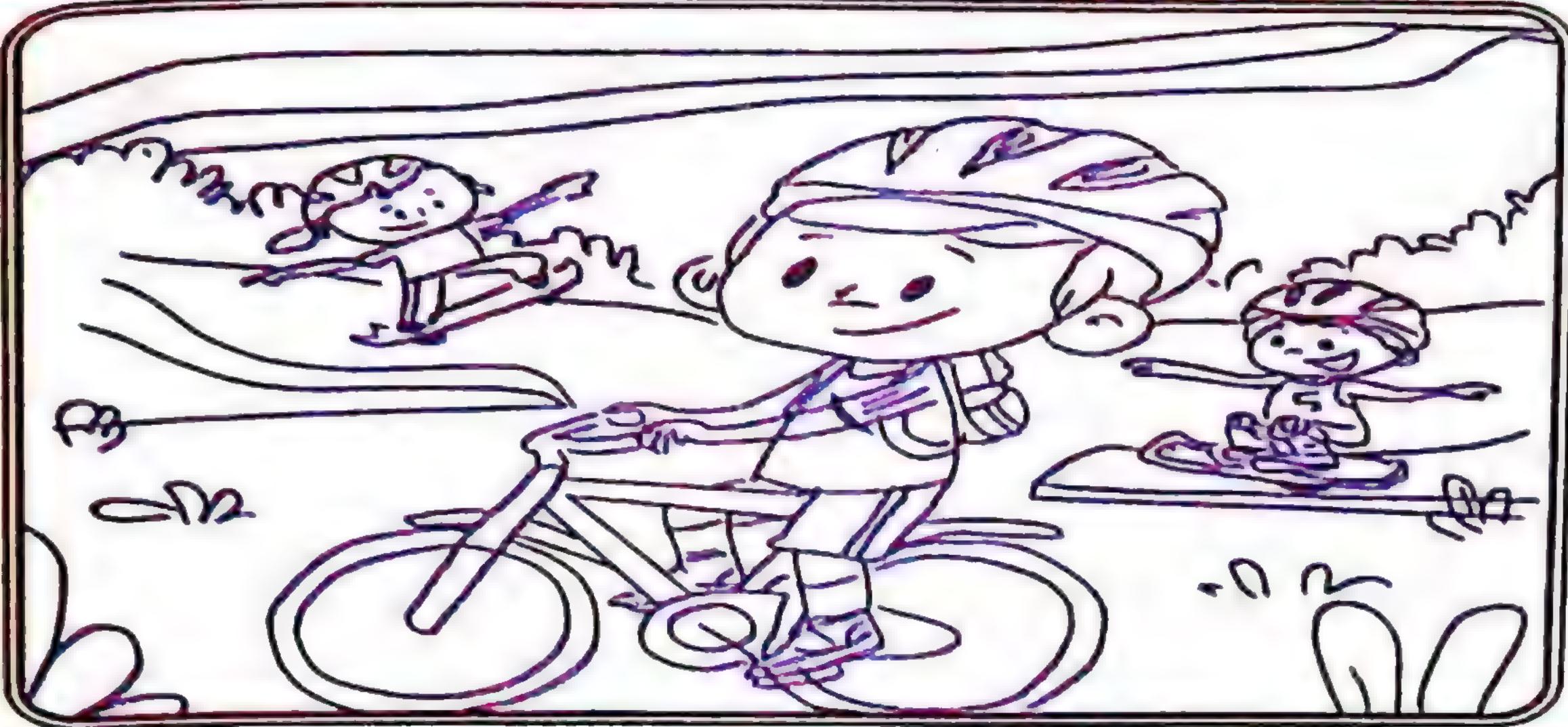
Fares and his family lived close to the sports center. Sometimes he walked to the pool with his mom or dad.

عاش فارس وأسرته بالقرب من المركز الرياضي حيث كان يمشي أحياناً لحمام السباحة مع والدته أو والده.



(P. 93)

Sometimes he cycled to the pool. كان فارس يركب دراجته أحياناً إلى حمام السباحة.

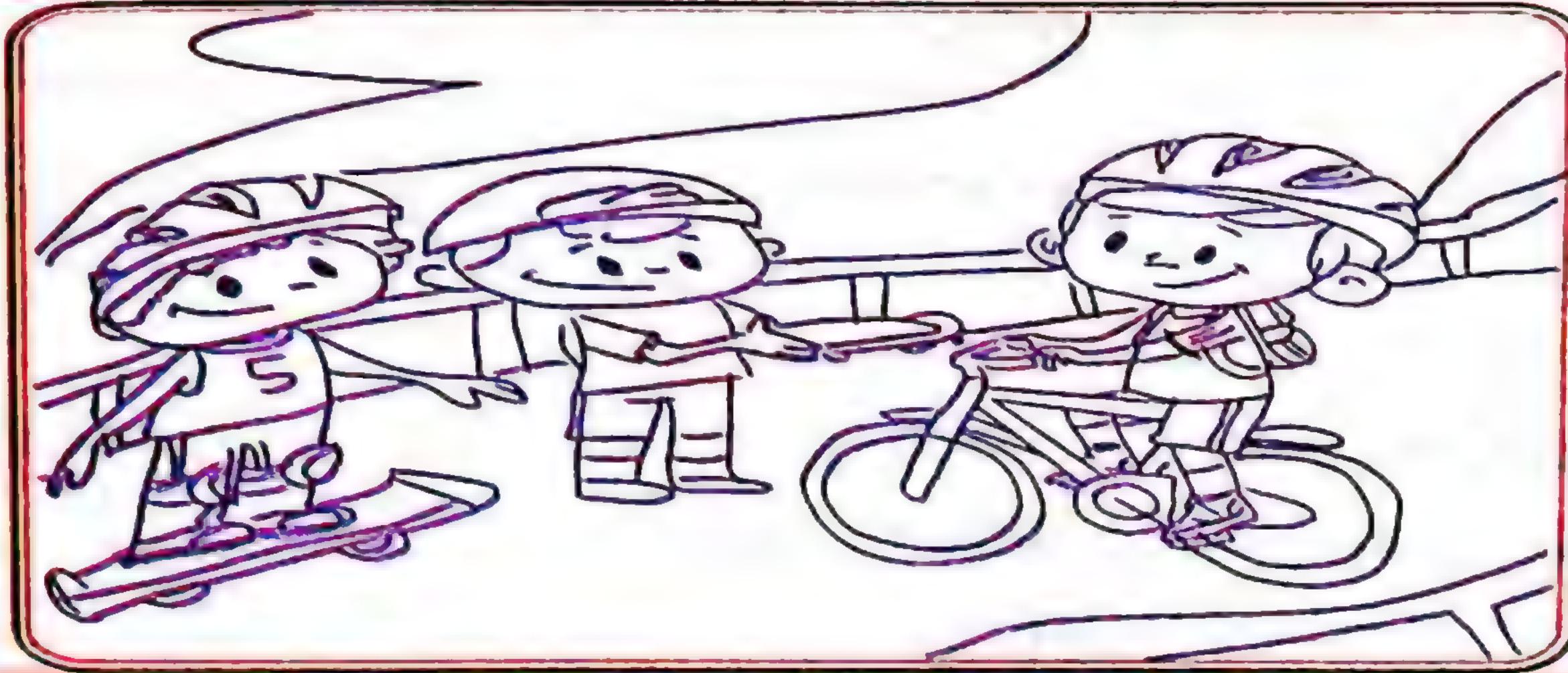


(P. 94)

One day, Fares got his bike out of the garage so he could cycle to the sports center. "Have you got your cycle helmet, Fares?" asked his mom. "Yes Mom, of course," said Fares, putting on his helmet. "See you soon!" Fares cycled through the park. It was a sunny morning and he felt happy.

وفي أحد الأيام أخرج فارس دراجته من الجراج (المرآب) وذهب بها إلى المركز الرياضي وسألته والدته قائلة: "هل لديك خوذة ركوب الدراجات؟"

قال فارس وهو يرتدي خوذته: "نعم بالطبع يا أمي، وداعاً." ثم ركب فارس دراجته في الحديقة حيث كان صباحاً مشمساً وقد شعر فارس بالسعادة.



(P. 95)

In the park, Fares saw his friends. They were on their skateboards. "Be careful, Adam," said Fares. "Why aren't you wearing a helmet or knee pads?" "I don't need to," said Adam. "I'm really good at skateboarding." I haven't tried skateboarding before," said Fares. "It looks fun!" "Do you want to try?" asked Adam. "Yes please!" said Fares.

رأى فارس أصدقائه في الحديقة وهم يركبون الواح التزلج الخاصة بهم، فقال فارس: "كن حريصاً يا آدم، لم لا ترتدي الخوذة ووأقي الركبتين؟" فقال آدم "أنا لا أحتاج إليهم، فانا جيد في التزلج" فقال فارس "أنا لم أجرِ التزلج من قبل، ولكنه يبدو ممتعاً" فسأل آدم: "هل تريد أن تجرب؟" فقال فارس "نعم، من فضلك."

Activities



1 Read and answer the following questions.

1) Where did Fares live?
.....

2) How did Fares go to the pool?
.....

3) Why did Fares get his bike out of the garage?
.....

4) What was Fares friends doing in the park?
.....



2 Read and tick (✓) or (✗).

1) Fares trained in the pool for an hour.

2) Fares went to the pool with his friends.

3) Fares walked through the park.

4) Adam was wearing a helmet and a knee pad.



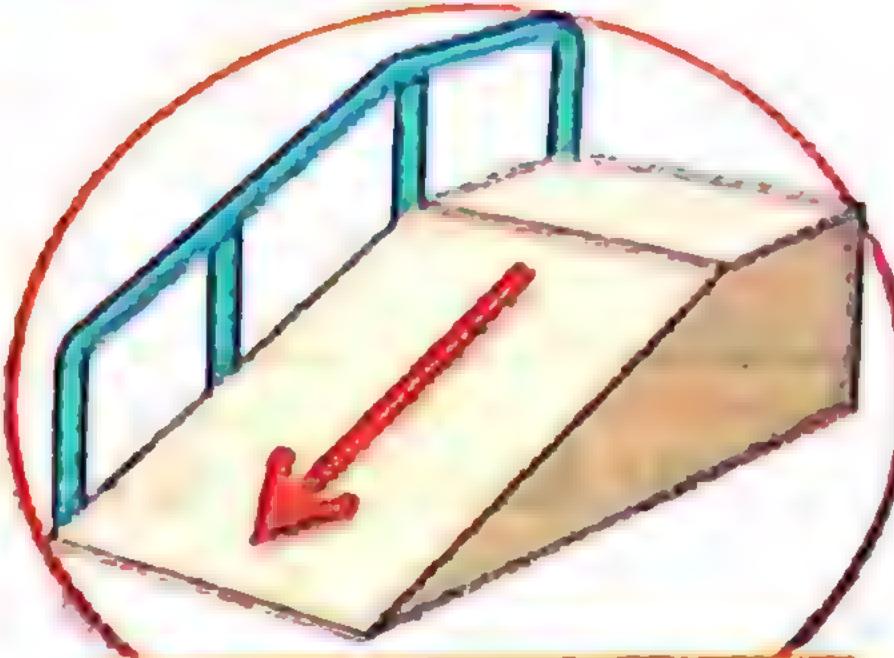
3 Complete the following sentences.

1) Fares wanted to be an
2) Fares and his family lived close to the
3) Fares wanted to win a lot of
4) Sometimes Fares to the pool.
5) It was a day and Fares was happy.
6) In the park, Fares saw his

Vocabulary:



top
قمة



ramp
منحدر



push
يدفع



slip
ينزلق



fall
يقع



hurt
يؤلم



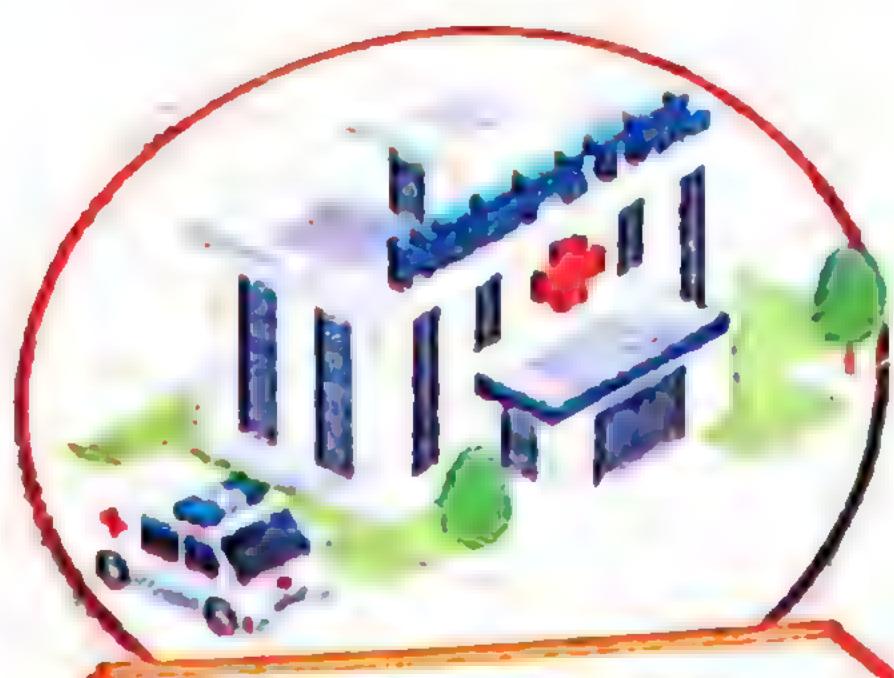
move
يتحرك



broken
مكسور



ambulance
سيارة إسعاف



hospital
مستشفى

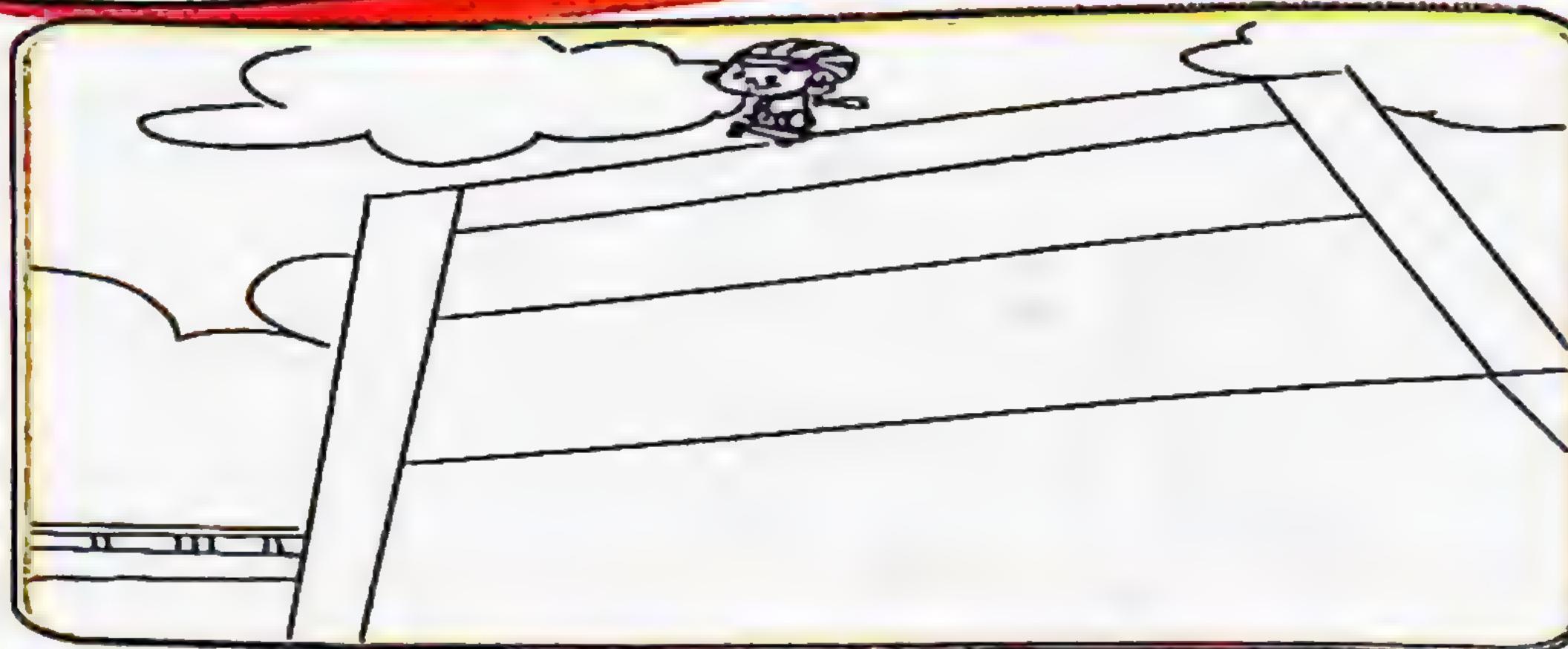


x-ray
أشعة إكس



cast
جبيرة

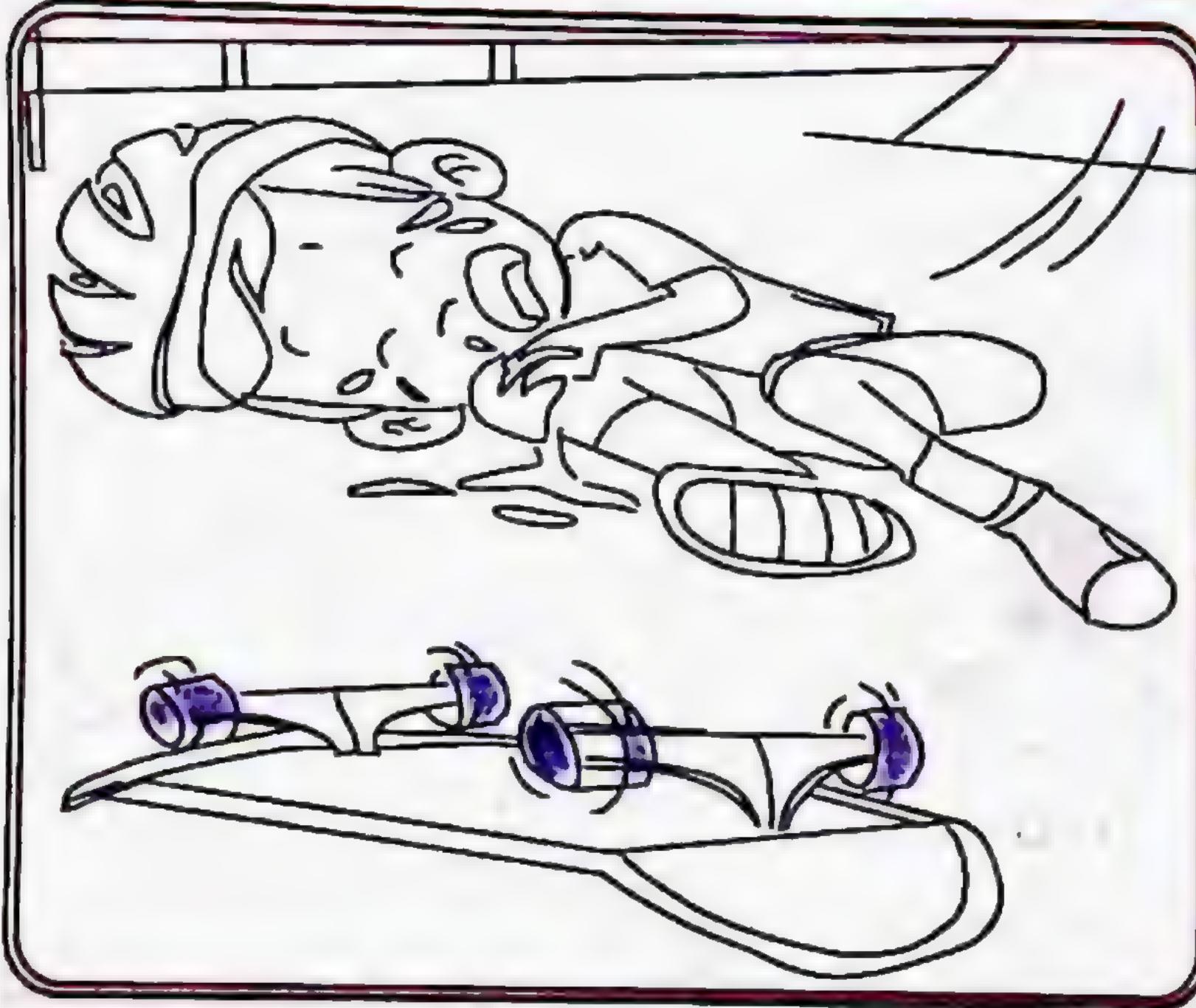
The Story



(P. 96)

Fares stood at the top of the ramp. "How high is it?" he asked Adam.
"I don't know," said Adam. "It isn't very high. It's easy!"

وقف فارس على حافة المنحدر وسأله آدم قائلًا "كم ارتفاع هذا المنحدر؟" فقال آدم "لا أعرف، ولكنه ليس مرتفعاً جداً. بل إنه سهل."



(P. 97)

Fares stood on the skateboard and rushed with his feet. He went quickly down the ramp - but he was too fast! Fares slipped and fell.

وقف فارس على لوح التزلج واندفع بقدميه. واتجه لأأسفل المنحدر بسرعة، لكنه كان مسرعاً جداً جداً، فانزلق فارس وسقط.

(P. 98)

"Are you Ok?" asked Adam. He was worried. "No," said Fares.

"My leg hurts." "Can you move it?" asked Adam.

"No, I can't" said Fares.

سأله آدم قائلًا: "هل أنت بخير؟" كان آدم قلقاً، فرد عليه فارس: "لا، فساقي تؤلمني" سأله آدم: "هل يمكنك أن تحركها؟" قال فارس "لا استطيع."

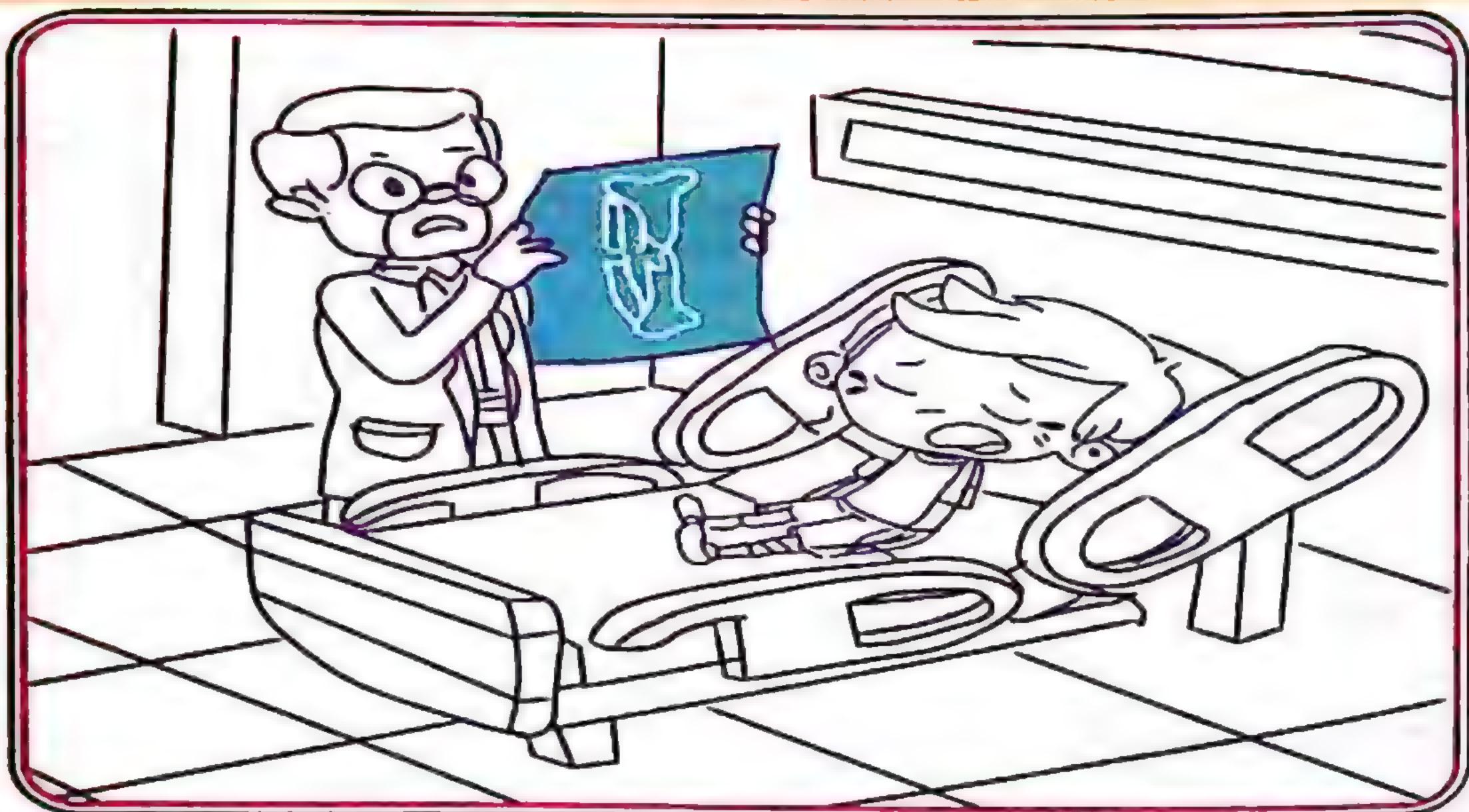




(P. 99)

"It might be **broken**," said Adam. "I'm going to call your mom, and then I'm going to call an **ambulance**." "Oh no," said Fares. "I won't be able to swim!"

قال آدم: "ربما تكون قد **كسرت**، سأتصل بوالدتك ثم أتصل بالإسعاف. فرد فارس قائلاً: "أوه، لا. لن أكون قادرًا على السباحة!"



(P. 100)

At the **hospital**, Fares had an **x-ray**. "I'm sorry," said the doctor. "Your leg is **broken**. Look at this." Fares saw his **bone** on the **photo**. "You will have to wear a **cast** for about six weeks," said the doctor. Fares was very sad.

تم اجراء اشعة اكس على ساق فارس في المستشفى. وقال الطبيب: "آسف، فساقي قد **كسرت**. انتظر إلى هذه." نظر فارس الى عظمته في صورة الأشعة. وقال له الطبيب: "يجب أن تضع جبيرة لمدة ستة أسابيع،" كان فارس حزيناً جداً.

The Story

Activities



1 Read and answer the following questions.

1) Where did Fares stand?

.....

2) What happened to Fares after he slipped and fell?

.....

3) What did Adam call?

.....

4) What will Fares have to wear?

.....



2 Read and tick (✓) or (✗).

1) Fares stood at the top of the ramp.

2) Fares' hand hurts.

3) Fares can move.

4) Fares' leg is broken.



3 Complete the following sentences.

- 1) Fares stood at the top of the
- 2) Fares went down the ramp.
- 3) Fares slipped and
- 4) Fares can't
- 5) Adam called an
- 6) At the hospital, Fares had an
- 7) Fares saw his on the photo.
- 8) Fares would have to wear a for about six weeks.

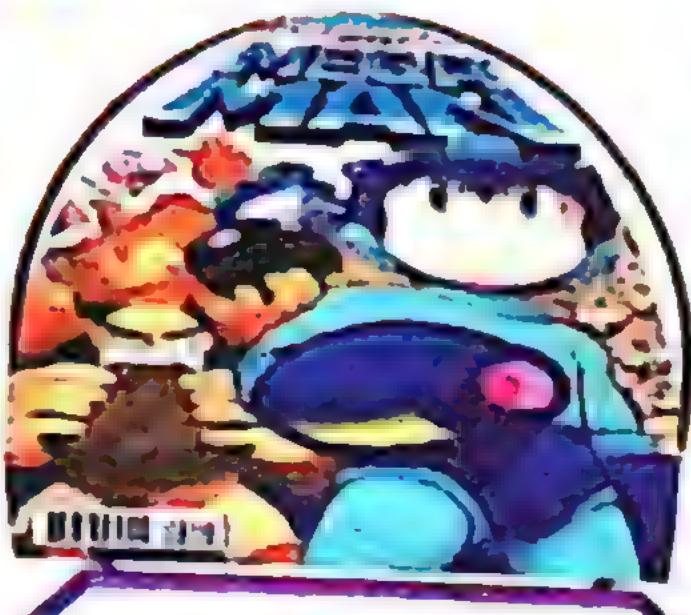
Vocabulary:



lay down
رقد



borrow
يستعير



comic
مجلة مصورة



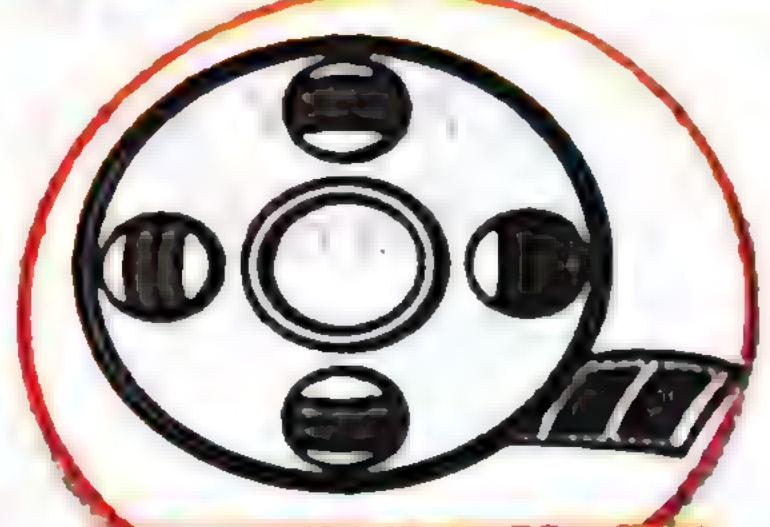
rude
وحش



carry
يحمل



accident
حادثة



movie
فيلم



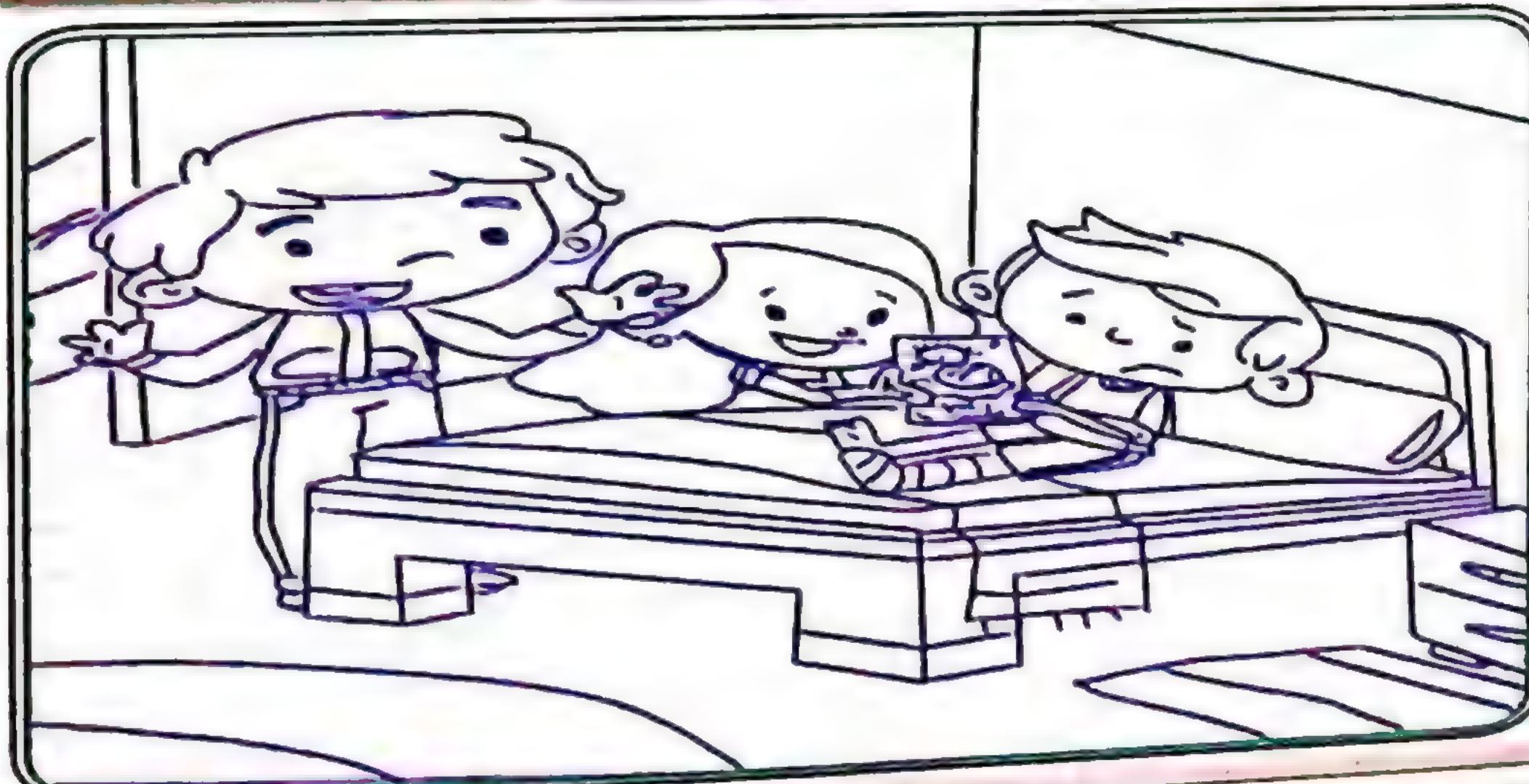
kind
عطوف



surprise
مفاجأة



fish tank
حوض سمك



(P. 101)

At home, Fares lay down on his bed. He was angry and sad, and his leg hurt. "Do you want to come and watch TV, Fares?" asked his sister Dalia. "No," said Fares. "Do you want to borrow my comic, Fares?" asked his little brother Wael. "No, said Fares. "Go away."

وفي البيت رقد فارس في فراشه وقد كان غاضباً وحزيناً، وكانت ساقه تزلمه، وسألته أخته داليا
قالتة: "هل ت يريد أن تأتي لتشاهد التلفاز يا فارس؟" فقال فارس: "لا" وسألته أخيه الصغير وائل قائلاً:
"هل ت يريد أن تستعير مجلتي المصورة يا فارس؟" فقال فارس: "لا، ابتعدوا عنّي."

The Story

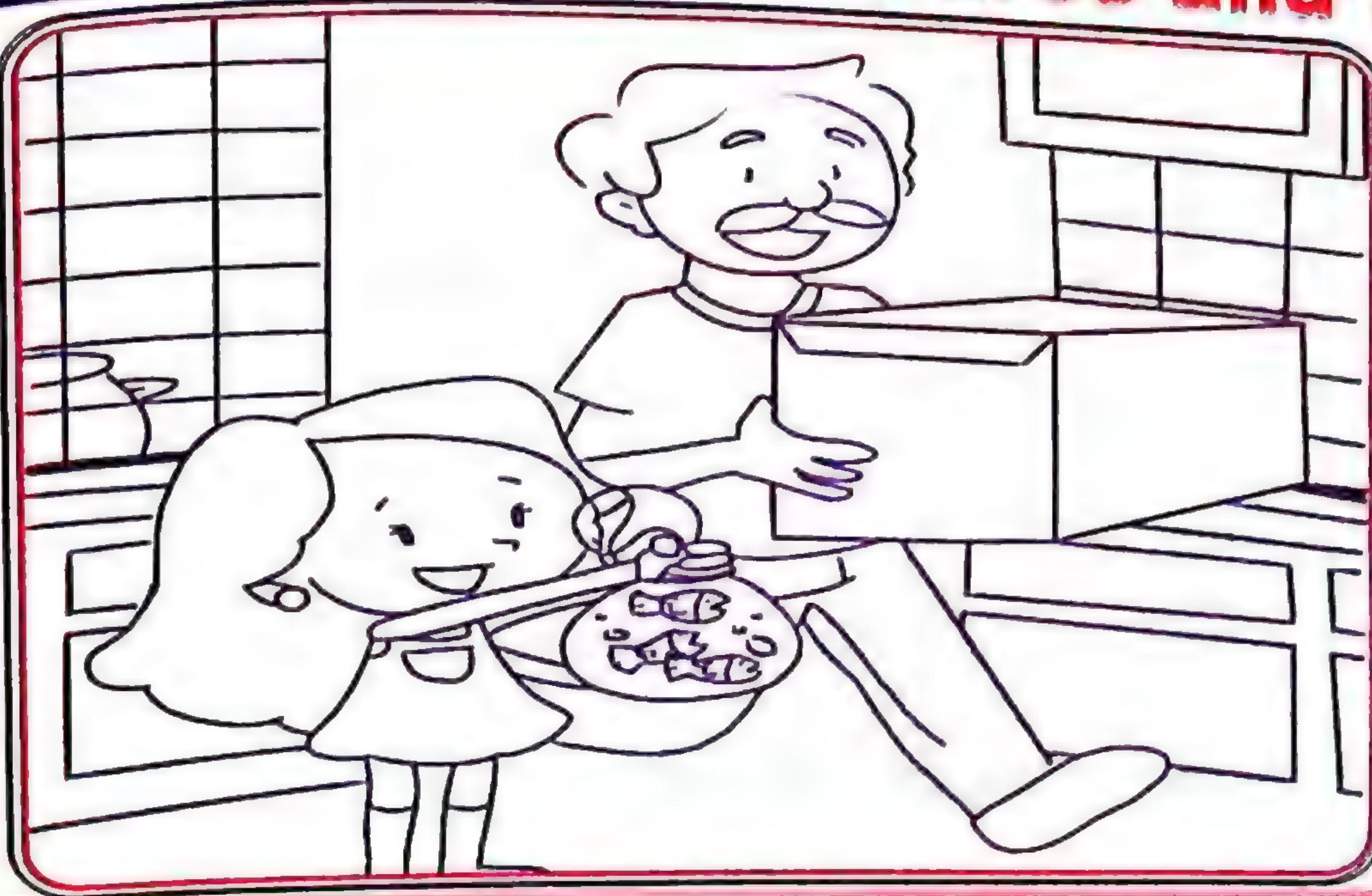


(P. 102)

Later that evening, Fares apologised to his family. "I'm sorry I was rude," he said. "I know you are trying to help me. I'm angry and sad because I had a stupid accident, and now I can't swim." "Don't worry, Fares," said Mom. "We understand. Let's watch a movie together." "Thank you," said Fares.

وفي وقت متأخر من المساء، اعتذر فارس لأسرته قائلاً: "أنا آسف، لقد كنت وقحاً. أعرف انكم تحاولون مساعدتي، ولكنني غاضب وحزين، فقد وقع لي حادث ساذج والآن لا يمكنني السباحة" فقالت والدته "لا تقلق يا فارس، فنحن نتفهم ذلك. هيا نشاهد فيلما سوياً". قال فارس "أشكرك يا أمي."

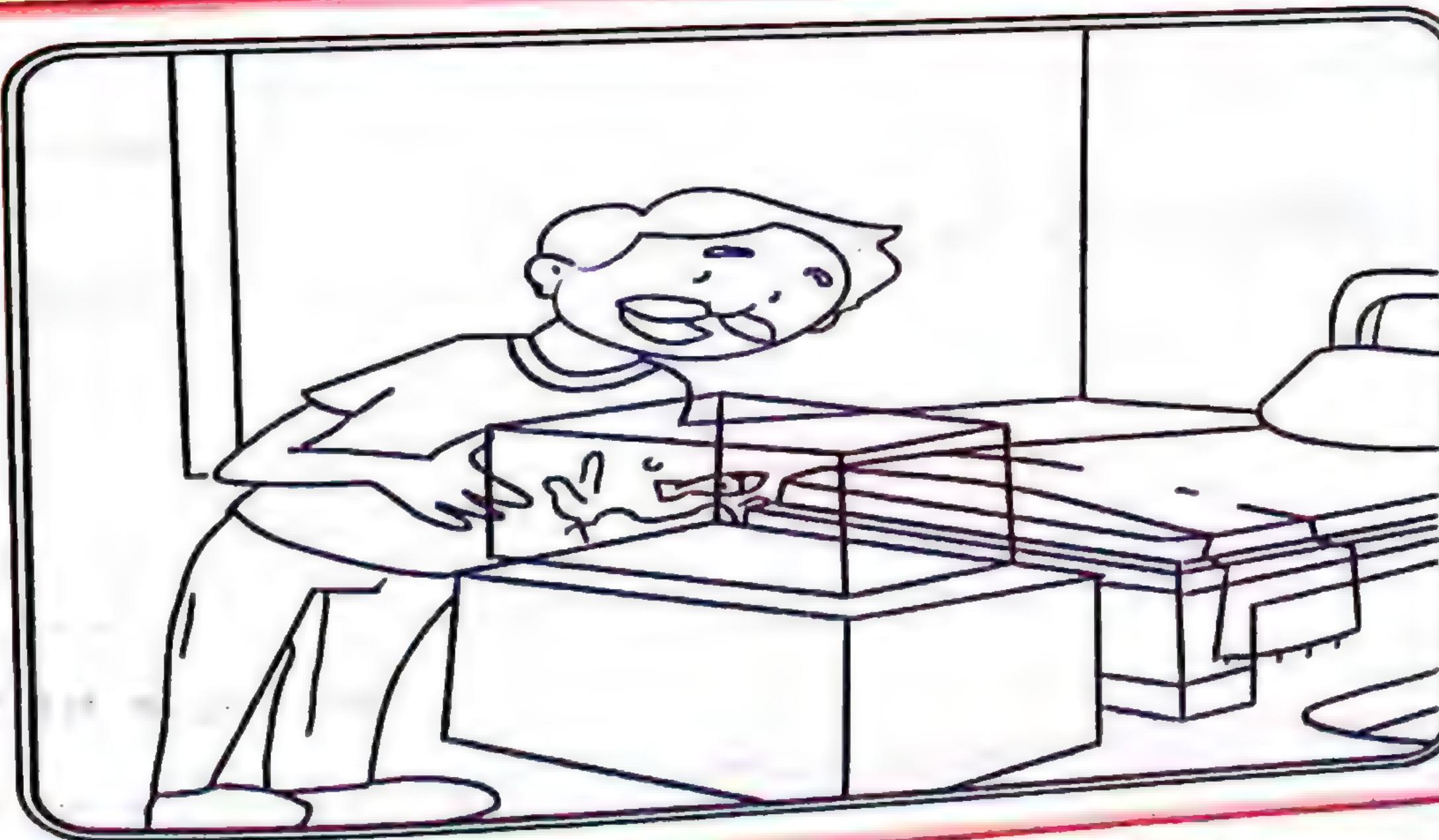
Fares and the Fish



(P. 104)

The next day, Dad and Dalia went out early. When they came back, they had lots of boxes. They took the boxes into the kitchen. "What are you doing?" asked Mom. "It's a surprise," said Dalia.

وفي اليوم التالي خرجت داليا ووالدها في الصباح الباكر، وعندما عادا كان معهما الكثير من الصناديق. وأخذت داليا الصناديق إلى المطبخ. فسألتها أمها قائلة: "ماذا تفعلين؟"، فقالت داليا: "إنها مفاجأة".



(P. 105)

Later, Dad went to see Fares. "Fares, look at this." he said. He carried a large fish tank into the room and put it on the table at the end of the bed. Fares looked. He could see lots of beautiful fish.

وفي وقت لاحق ذهب الأب لرؤيه فارس وقال له "انظر الى هذا يا فارس.". كان الوالد يحمل حوض سمك كبير ودخل به إلى الغرفة ووضعه على المنضدة الموجودة بجانب نهاية السرير. فنظر فارس إلى الحوض ورأى الكثير من الأسماك الجميلة.

Activities



1 Read and answer the following questions.

1) Where does Fares lie down?

2) Why was Fares angry?

3) Why were Fares' Mom and Dad worried?

4) What did Fares' Dad bring for Fares?



2 Read and tick (✓) or (✗).

1) Fares was angry and sad because his leg hurt.

2) Fares borrowed his brother's comic.

3) Fares can't swim now.

4) There are beautiful fish in the fish tank.



3 Complete the following sentences.

1) At home, Fares lay down on his

2) Fares apologized to his because he was rude.

3) Fares is angry because he has a stupid

4) Now Fares can't

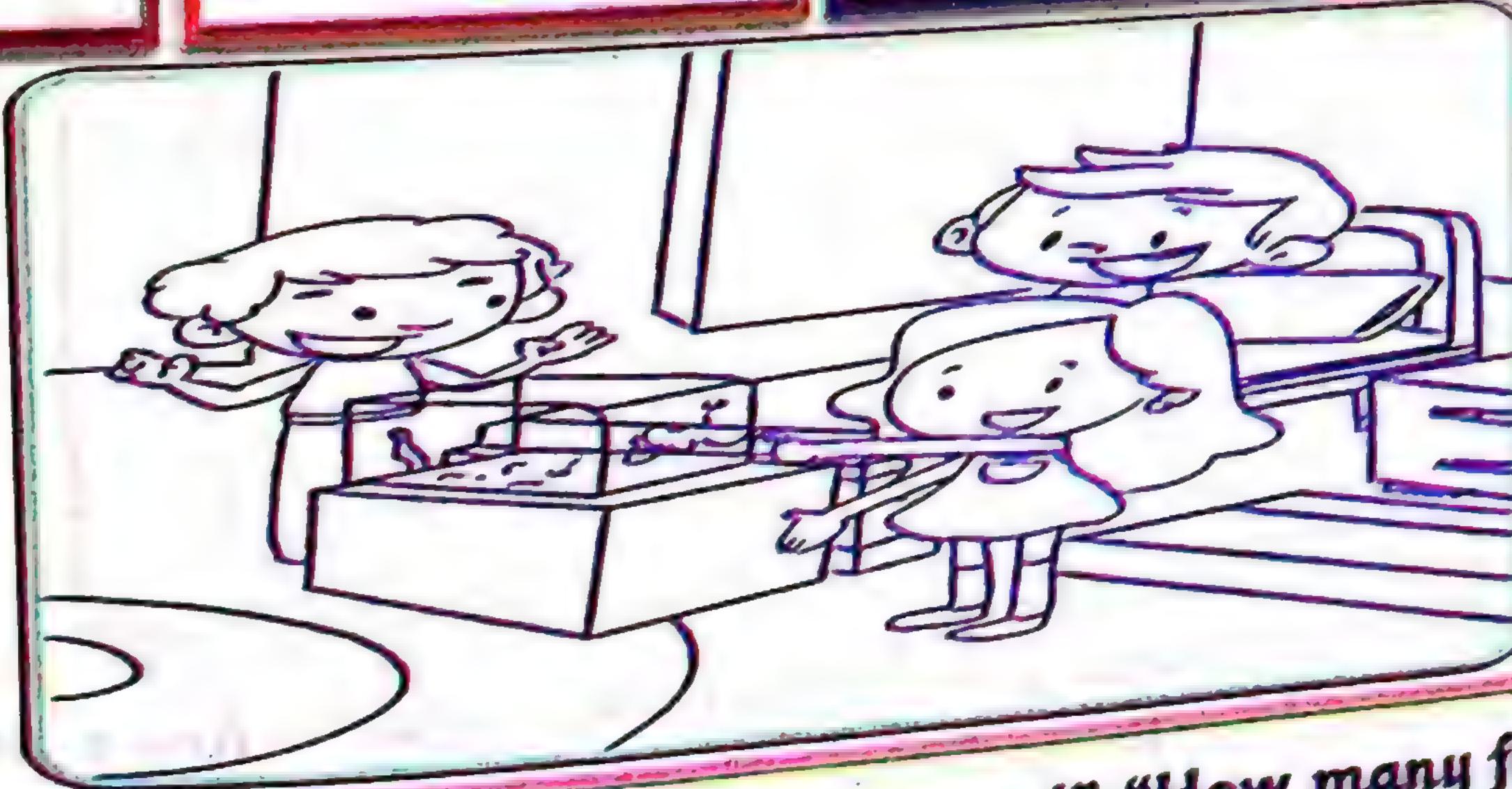
5) Fares' Mom and Dad were about Fares.

6) Fares was usually and kind.

7) Dad carried a large into the room.

8) Fares could see lots of beautiful

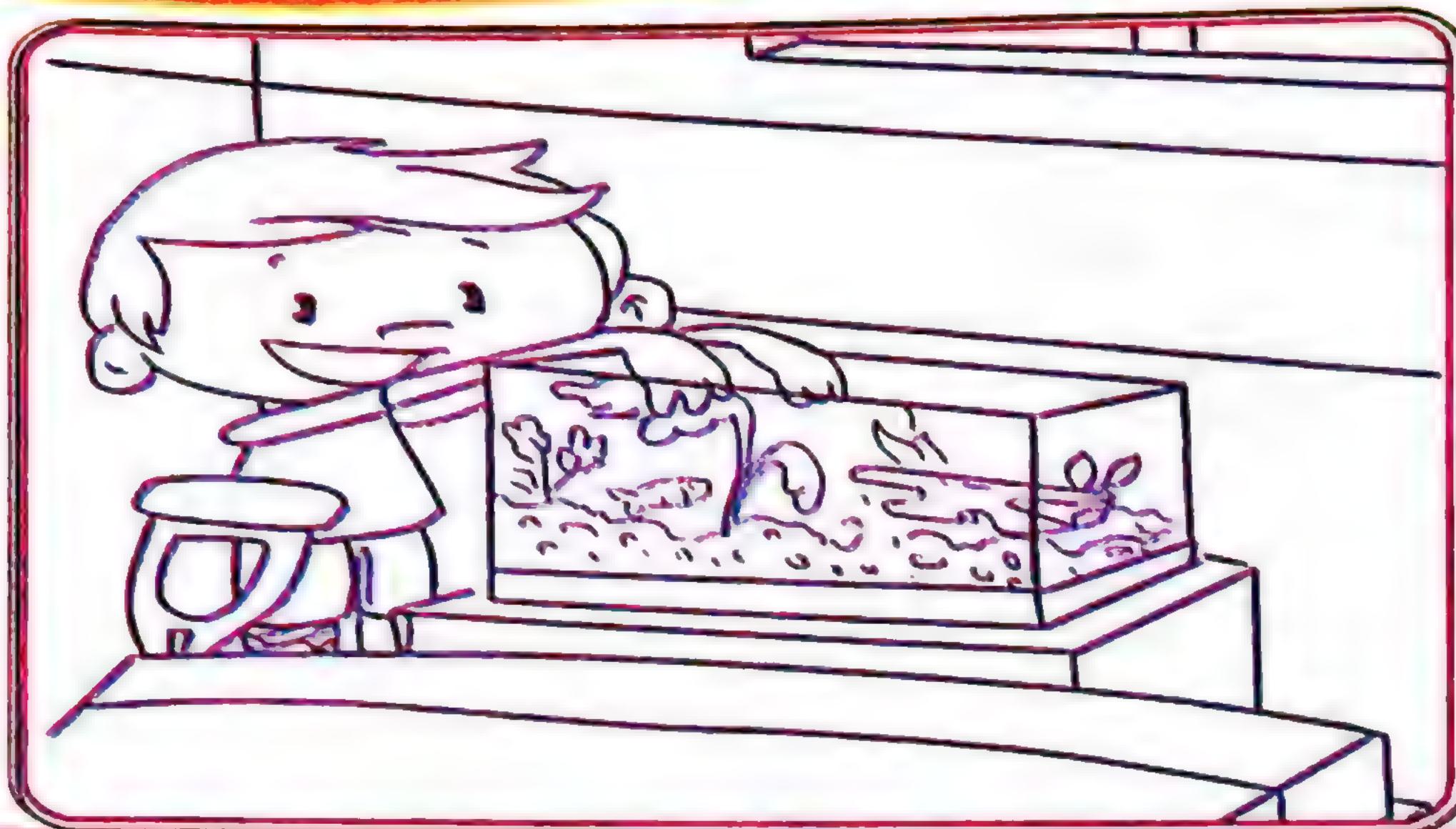
Vocabulary:



"They're beautiful!" he said. "Thank you!" "How many fish can you see?" asked Wael. "I can see lots of fish! There are too many to count! I love them!" Fares was very happy.

قال فارس لوالده "إنها أسماك جميلة، أشكرك" ثم سأله وائل "كم سمكة يمكنك رؤيتها يا فارس؟" فقال فارس "يمكنني رؤية الكثير منها إنهم كثيرون جداً ولا يمكنني عدّهم! أنا أحب هذا السمك جداً" كان فارس سعيداً بذلك.

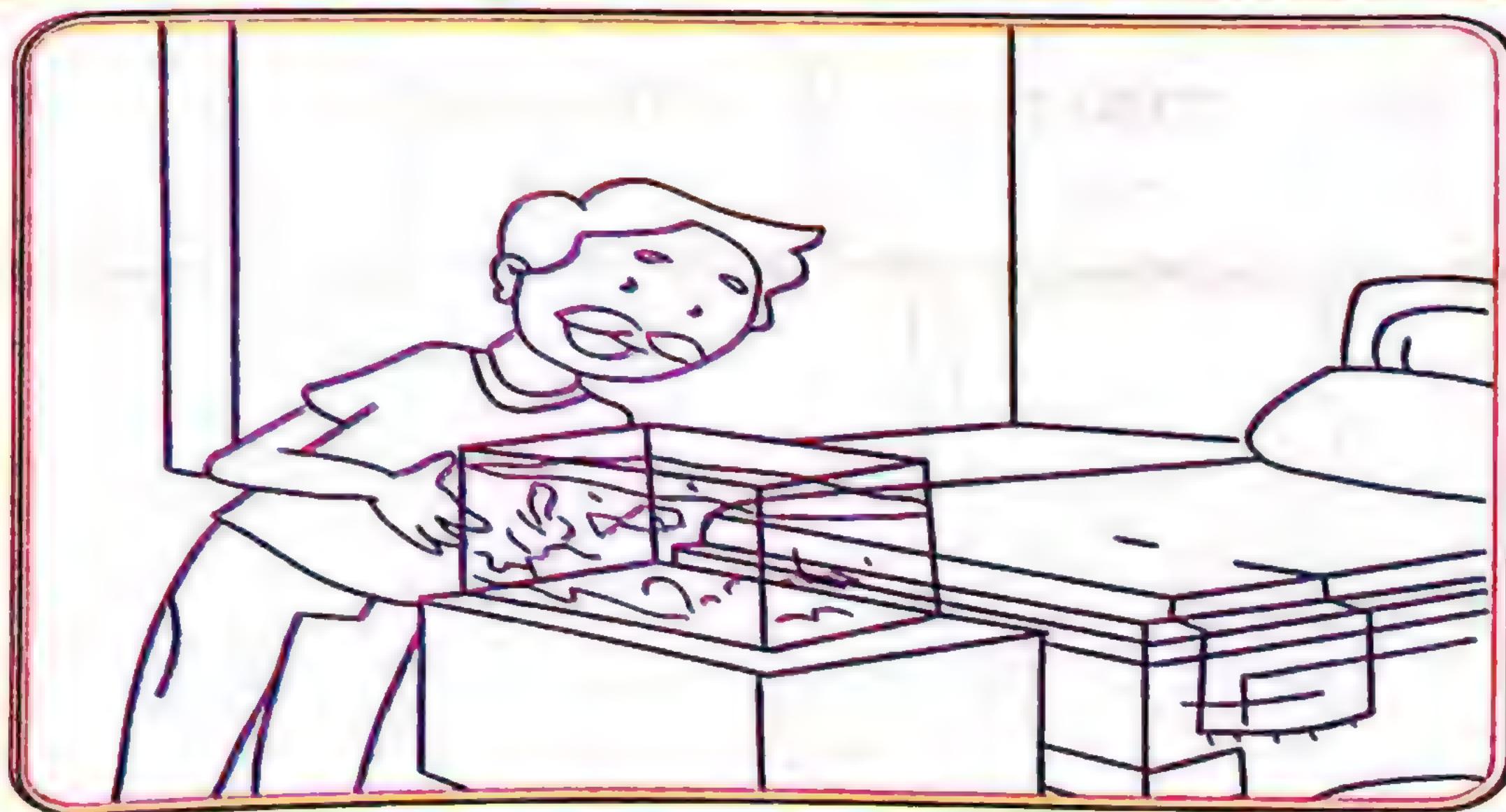
The Story



(P. 107)

Fares enjoyed watching the fish. He learned the names of the different types of fish. He fed them and kept their water clean. Fares was happy and he rested. Slowly, his leg got better. "Soon I'll be able to swim, like you," he said to his fish.

استمتع فارس بمشاهدة الأسماك. وعرف أسماء أنواع مختلفة منها. وكان يطعمها ويحافظ على مياهها نظيفة. كان فارس سعيداً وارتاح لذلك. وبدأت ساقه تتأهل للسباحة ببطء، وتنظر إلى الأسماك قائلةً "قريباً سأكون قادرًا على السباحة مثلكم."



(P. 108)

After two months, Fares was better. He didn't have to wear the cast, and he could walk and run. "Let's go to the beach!" said his mom. The family packed their things for a day at the beach. "I want to swim in the sea!" said Wael. "So do I" said Fares.

وبعد شهرين تحسنت حالة فارس، ولم يتعيّن بحلجته إلى وضع الجبيرة واستطاع أن يمشي ويرجع. وقللت له والدته: "هيا نذهب إلى الشاطئ" وحزمت الأسرة لشيءها لقضاء يوم على الشاطئ. وقال وللله: "انا اريد ان اسبح في البحر" قال فارس: "وأنا أيضًا."



At the beach, Dad had another surprise. "Put on this mask and snorkel, Fares," he said. You can swim and breathe underwater. Fares went into the sea, and he looked under the water. He could see lots of fish! "It's so beautiful. I want to swim like a fish!" he laughed.

وأعد الوالد على الشاطئ مفاجأة أخرى. إذ قال لفارس: "ارتد هذا القناع وأنبوب التنفس يا فارس، فالآن يمكنك السباحة والتنفس تحت الماء" فنزل فارس البحر ونظر تحت الماء، حيث استطاع رؤية الكثير من الأسماك! وضحك قاتلاً: "هذا جميل جداً. أريد أن أصبح كسمكة".

Color



The Story

Activities

1 Read and answer the following questions.

1) What are there in the fish tank?

2) What did Fares enjoy?

3) What did Fares learn?

4) What did Fares' father give him at the beach?

2 Read and tick (✓) or (✗).

1) There are a lot of fish in the tank.

2) Fares didn't enjoy watching the fish.

3) Fares learned the names of different types of fish.

4) Fares' leg didn't get better.

5) Fares could swim and breathe under water with the mask and snorkel.

3 Complete the following sentences.

1) Fares loved the

2) Fares learned the of the different types of fish.

3) Fares' got better.

4) Fares will be able to like fish.

5) Fares' family packed their things for a day at the

6) Fares' dad gave him a and snorkel.

7) Fares could and breathe under water.

8) Fares wants to swim like a

GENERAL ACTIVITIES



1 Read and tick (✓) or (✗). (SB P. 114)

1) Fares went swimming every day.

2) Fares always went to the sports center by car.

3) Fares wanted to try skateboarding.

4) Adam phoned an ambulance.

5) Fares was happy when he had to wear a cast.

6) Dalla and Wael were kind to Fares.

7) Dad and Dalla had a surprise for Fares.

8) Fares counted all the fish.



2 Read and match. (SB P. 114)

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1) Fares wanted to be | a) too quickly. |
| 2) Fares always wore | b) a cast on his leg. |
| 3) Fares went down the ramp | c) a cycle helmet when he rode his bike. |
| 4) Fares couldn't | d) an x-ray. |
| 5) The doctor showed Fares | e) move his leg. |
| 6) Fares had to wear | f) an athlete. |

1- () 2- () 3- () 4- () 5- ()



3 Who says it? Read and write Adam, Fares, Dalia or Wael. (SB P. 115)

| | |
|--|---------|
| 1) "I'm really good at skateboarding." | (.....) |
| 2) "It isn't very high." | (.....) |
| 3) "I won't be able to swim!" | (.....) |
| 4) "Do you want to come and watch TV?" | (.....) |



The Story

5 "It's a surprise." (.....)

5 "How many fish can you see?" (.....)

4 Read and correct the bold words. Write the correct sentence. (SB P. 116)

1 Fares sometimes ran to the pool with his Mom.

2 Fares' Mom and Dad were **angry** because Fares was usually happy and kind.

3 Dad bought Fares a fish tank because he couldn't skateboard.

4 Fares thought the fish were **strange**.

5 Fares enjoyed drawing the fish.

5 Read and answer the following questions. (SB P. 116)

1 Why was Fares angry and sad?

2 How did Dalia and Wael try to help Fares?

3 Was Fares kind to them?

4 What did Fares say to his family later that evening? Why?

6 Read and answer the following questions. (SB P. 117)

1 Where did the family go when Fares was better?

2 What did they want to do there?

3 What did Fares' Dad give Fares? Why?

4 What did Fares see in the water?

5 How do you think Fares felt?

Fares and the Fish

7

Read and write the names. (WB P. 87)

Adam - Dad - Mom - Dalia - Fares - Wael

1

Have you got cycle helmet, Fares?

.....

2

It might be broken. I'm going to call your mom.

.....

3

Do you want to come and watch TV, Fares?

.....

4

I'm sorry I was rude.

.....

5

How many fish can you see?

.....

6

Put on this mask and snorkel, Fares.

.....

8

Read and number. (WB P. 93)

At the beach, Dad has a surprise.

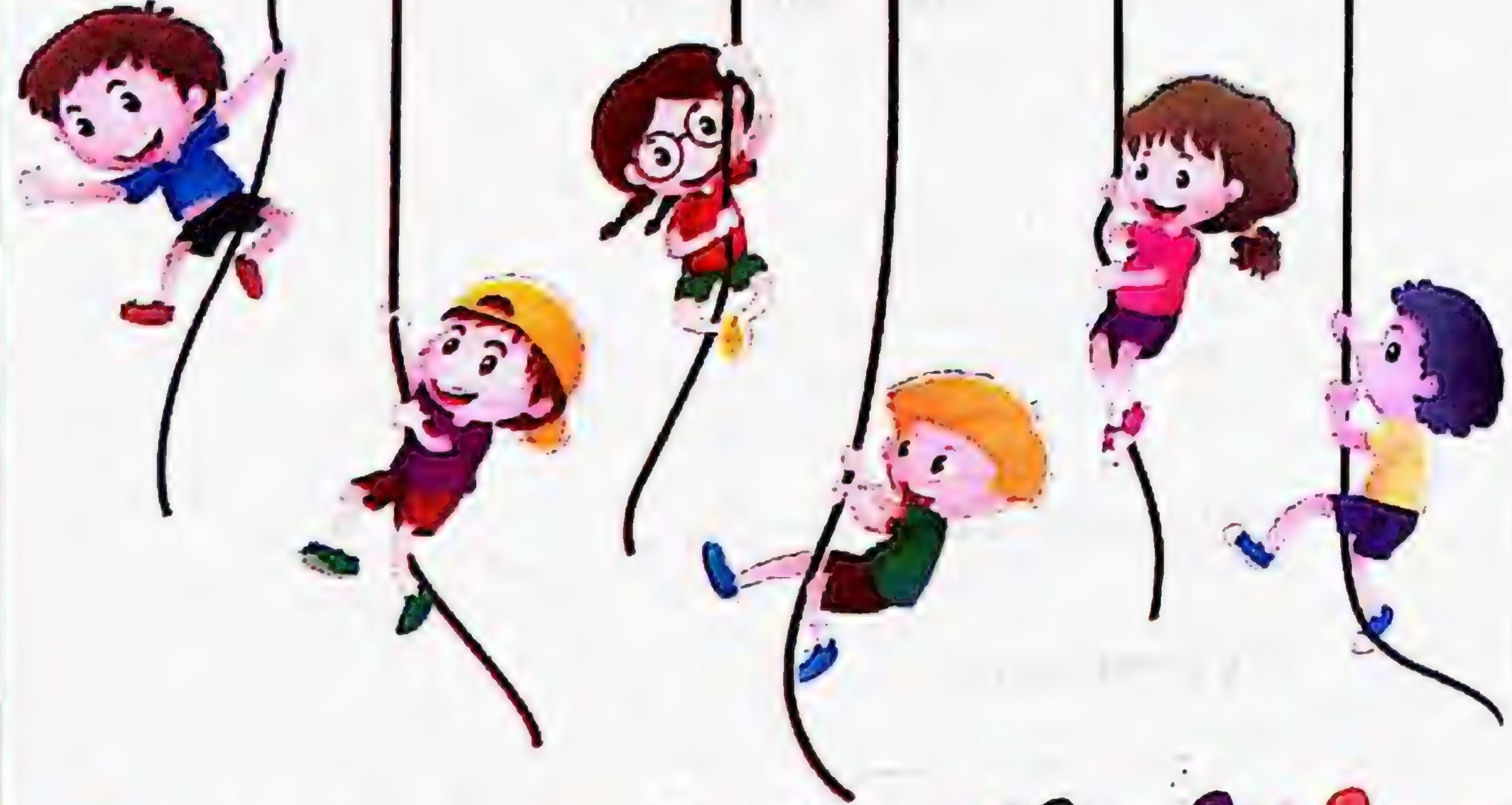
Now Fares could swim and breathe under water.

When Fares was better, the family went to the beach.

Fares went into the sea and he saw lots of beautiful fish!

Dad gave Fares a mask and a snorkel.

Weal and Fares were excited. They wanted to swim in the sea!



General Activities



Unit (1) At the track

Vocabulary:

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------|------------|
| distance | مسافة | athlete | شخص رياضي | medal | ميدالية |
| race | سباق | competition | مسابقة | tired | متعب |
| far | بعيد | difficult | صعب | slow | بطيء |
| high | مرتفع | sports event | حدث رياضي | fast | سريع |
| snack | وجبة خفيفة | famous | مشهور | runner | عداء |
| secret | سر | world record | الرقم القياسي العالمي | fit | لائق بدنيا |
| important | هام | GPS | نظام تحديد الموضع | rules | قواعد |
| track | مسار السباق | Egyptian | مصري | graph | رسم بياني |
| season | موسم / فصل | footballer | لاعب كرة القدم | goal | هدف |
| journey | رحلة | direction | اتجاه | heart | قلب |
| cyclist | راكب دراجة | team | فريق | easy | سهل |

Phonics

Soft "c" /s/

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| race | سباق |
| distance | مسافة |
| city | مدينة |
| citadel | قلعة |
| ice | ثلج |
| space | فضاء |
| mice | فرنان |
| face | وجه |
| pencil | قلم رصاص |
| policeman | رجل الشرطة |
| bicycle | دراجة |
| sports center | مركز رياضي |

Hard "c" /k/

| | |
|---------|--------------|
| carrot | جزرة |
| cookie | كعكة محلية |
| camera | كاميرا |
| plastic | بلاستيك |
| cake | كعكة / تورتة |
| camel | جمل |
| coffee | قهوة |
| cold | بارد |
| music | موسيقى |

Final Revision

The Future Simple Tense

زمن المضارع البسيط

Form:

Subject + will ('ll) + Inf.

EX. - He will win the race.

Negative:

Subject + will not (won't) + Inf.

EX. - It won't be easy to win today.

Keywords:

tomorrow

غداً

next (Sunday)

(الآحد ...) / القادر

in the future

في المستقبل

(I) think

(أنا) أعتقد

(Yes / No) question:

Will + subject + inf.??

EX. - Will it be a good competition? 😊 - Yes, it will. 😊 - No, it won't.

Wh- question:

Q. word + will + subject + inf.??

EX. - Who will win the race?

Comparative & Superlative

Comparative

Short adjective:

(adj. + er) + than

EX. - Sajed is faster than Sara.

Superlative

Short adjective:

the + adj. + est

EX. - Ahmed is the fastest.

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



a _ lete



ra _ e



exerc _ se



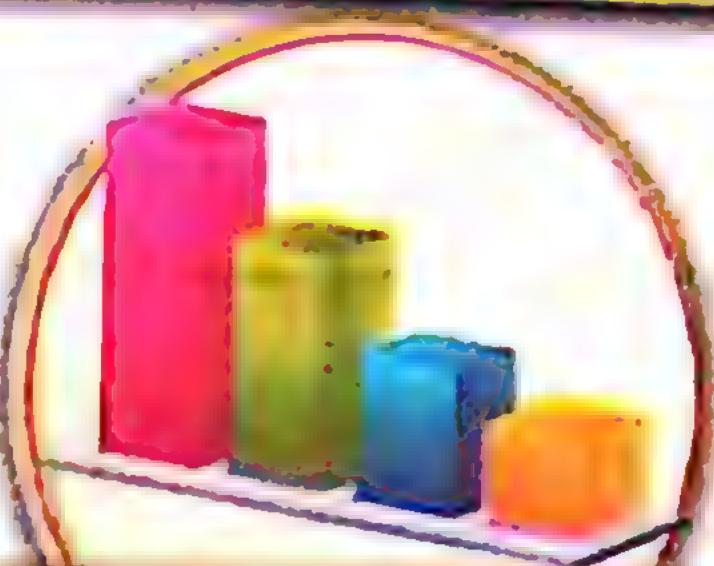
sc _ red



sp _ r _ s



sn _ ck



gr _ ph



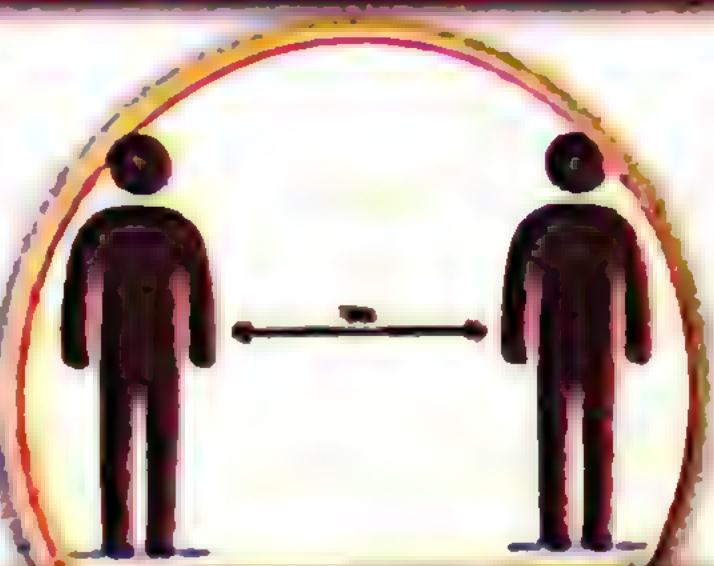
m _ d _ l



r _ nn _ r



c _cli _ t

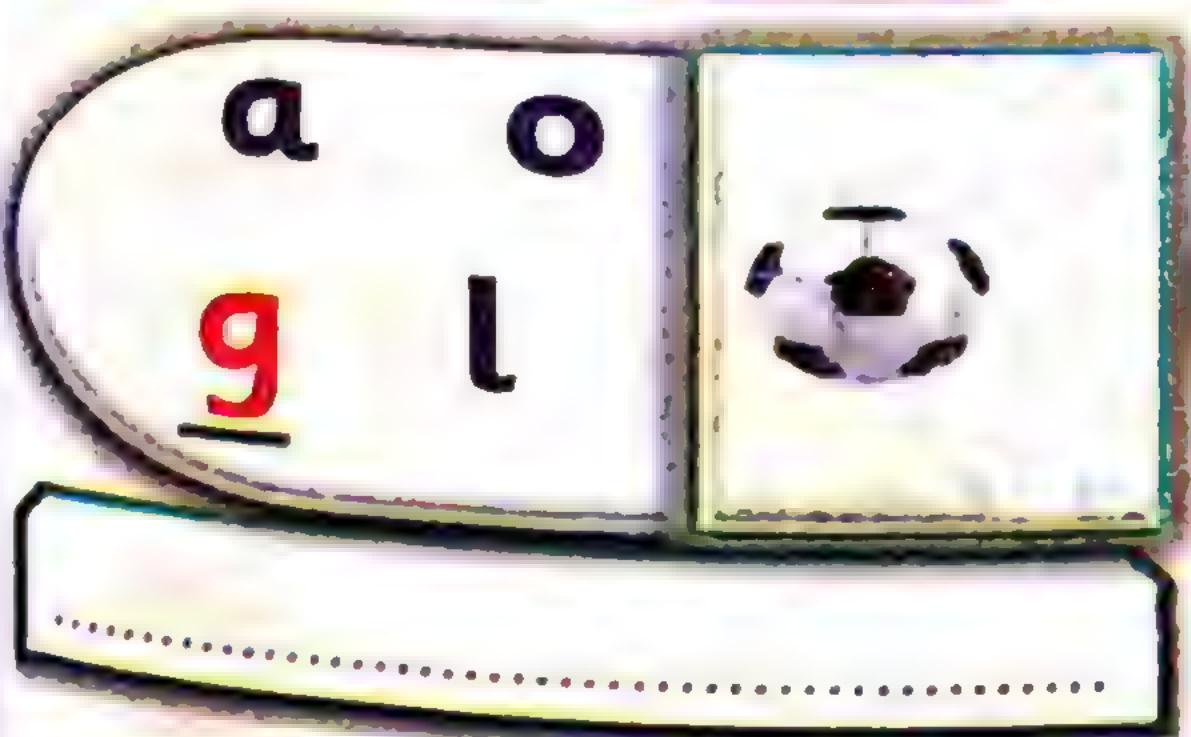


dis _ an _ e



pl _ st _ c

2 Make a word.



Final Revision

a c k
e



i c
t y



l s
o w



a s f
t



i f
t



a f
r



3. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Amira (will - won't - isn't) get a medal. She didn't jump high. (WB)
- 2) I like (throw - throws - throwing). (SB)
- 3) The race is a (measuring - map - distance) of 600 kilometers. (SB)
- 4) There's a big sports (event - distance - map). (SB)
- 5) They will (wins - win - winning). (SB)
- 6) Ali can (jump - win - throw) the ball a long away. (SB)
- 7) Four athletes will (win - write - read) in the 600 meter race. (SB)
- 8) Youssef ran three races today. He (won't - is - will) be tired. (WB)
- 9) I don't like throwing the ball (or - but - so) jumping. (WB)
- 10) (Who - Where - Which) was the fastest? Sara. (SB)
- 11) They (go - do - make) a lot of exercise. (SB)
- 12) Ali jumped the (farthest - far - farther). (SB)
- 13) Difficult is the opposite of (long - tall - easy). (SB)
- 14) I like helping Khalil (because - so - but) he's my friend. (WB)
- 15) Never (make - do - go) fun of your friends. (SB)
- 16) (Listen - Listens - Listening) to your friends' ideas. (SB)
- 17) If you make your friend sad, it's good to (pressure - spread - apologize). (SB)
- 18) Never (spread - spend - speak) rumors about your friends. (SB)

19) A famous footballer (spread - played - scored) 32 goals.

20) Sara wants to try harder (so - but - because) she came second. (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

- 1) They are wearing a) help a friend.
- 2) Will they be tired? b) be happy.
- 3) The winner will c) red and black T-shirts.
- 4) Support a friend is to d) No, they won't.

1- () 2- () 3- () 4- ()

B)

- 1) Did she win her last race? a) win the race?
- 2) Never tell your friend's a) secrets to the others.
- 3) Do you enjoy running? b) Yes, I do.
- 4) Who will c) No, she didn't.

1- () 2- () 3- () 4- ()

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Today we're at the track. There are many athletes. They are training for a running competition. I and my friends are running, too. Sara runs faster than Ali. But Toka is the fastest. Mohamed likes jumping so he plays long jump. We have fun together.

A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) There are many (teachers - girls - athletes) training at the track.
- 2) Mohamed likes (jumping - throwing - playing).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) Where are you today?

4) Who is the fastest of your friends?

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



like - long jump



support - friend

Final Revision



happy - winner



athletes - running



like - carrots



ate - ice-cream



7 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1) they - Will - tired - be - ? (SB)
- 2) 's - There - big - a - event - sports - . (SB)
- 3) high - How - can - he - jump - ? (WB)
- 4) was - Who - fastest - the - ? (SB)
- 5) it - be - Will - competition - a good - ? (SB)
- 6) sport - Which - easy - is - do - you - think - ? (SB)
- 7) running - I - like - jumping - and - . (SB)
- 8) do - you - win - Who - think - will - ? (SB)
- 9) your - Listen - ideas - to - friend's - . (SB)
- 10) has - a - competition - She - big - . (SB)

Unit (2) Body matters

Vocabulary:

| nutrients | العناصر الغذائية | oxygen | الأكسجين | body | جسم |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| veins | الأوردة | organ | عضو | blood | الدم |
| elbow | مرفق / كوع | rib | ضلع | lungs | الرئتان |
| knee | ركبة | skull | جمجمة | arteries | الشرايين |
| muscle | عضلة | knee pads | واقي لحماية الركبتين | heart | القلب |
| skeleton | هيكل عظمي | saliva | اللعاب | bone | عظامه |
| helmet | خوذة | stomach | المعدة | brain | المخ |
| digestion | الهضم | tongue | اللسان | jaw | الفك |

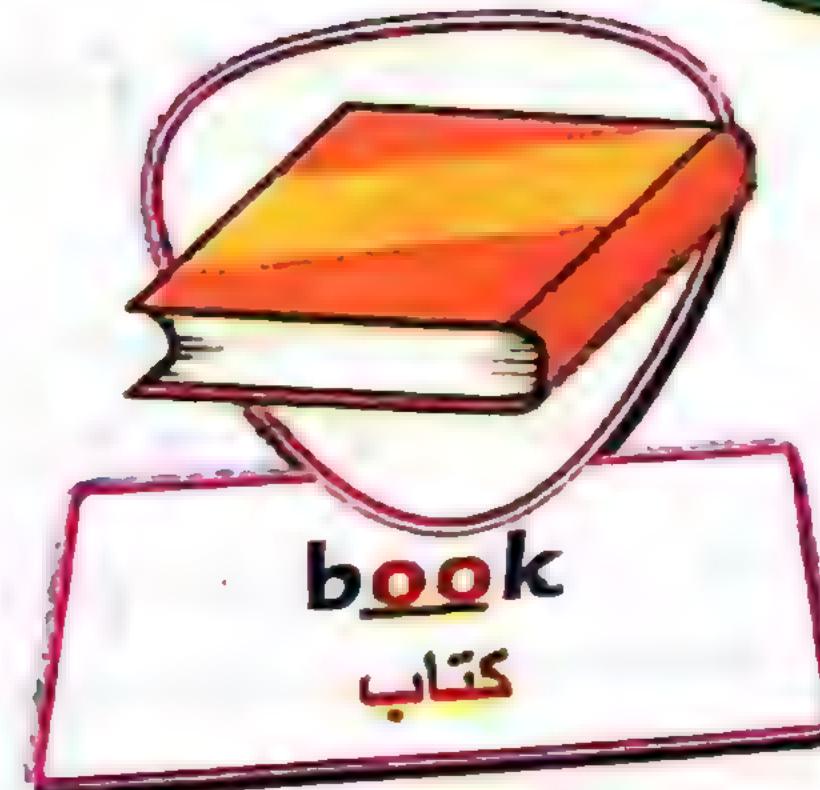
Verbs & Phrases:

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| beat | ينبض / يدق | pump | يضخ |
| protect | يحمي | absorb | يعتص |
| break down | يتحلل | chew | يعضغ |
| swallow | يتبع | wear a helmet | يرتدى خوذة |
| have an argument | يجادل | Be positive. | كن ايجابياً. |
| be in a good mood | في حالة مزاجية جيدة | do exercise | يتدرّب / يتعرّف |
| skip breakfast | يترك وجبة الإفطار | attach to | يربط |
| wear sunscreen | يضع كريم حماية من الشمس | control | يتحكم في |
| climb the mountain | يتسلق الجبل | (be) calm | هدى |
| go to bed early | يذهب للفراش مبكراً | | |

Phonics

long
oo

short
oo



Final Revision

Language Focus

Future with "going to"

Form:

I + am

(He / She / It / A singular noun) + is + going to + inf....
(We / You / They / A plural noun) + are

EX. I am going to wear a helmet. EX. She is going to go to bed early.

Usage:

We use "going to" to talk about things we intend to do.

EX. - I'm going to go to the park after school.

Keywords:

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------------|---------------|------|-------|
| tomorrow | غداً | today | اليوم | when | عندما |
| tonight | الليلة | after (school) | بعد (المدرسة) | | |

EX. - He is going to wear a helmet when he rides a horse.

Negative:

I + 'm not

(He / She / It / A singular noun) + isn't + going to + inf. ...
(We / You / They / A plural noun) + aren't

EX. He isn't going to go to the park today.

(Yes / No) question:

Is + (he / she / it / a singular noun)

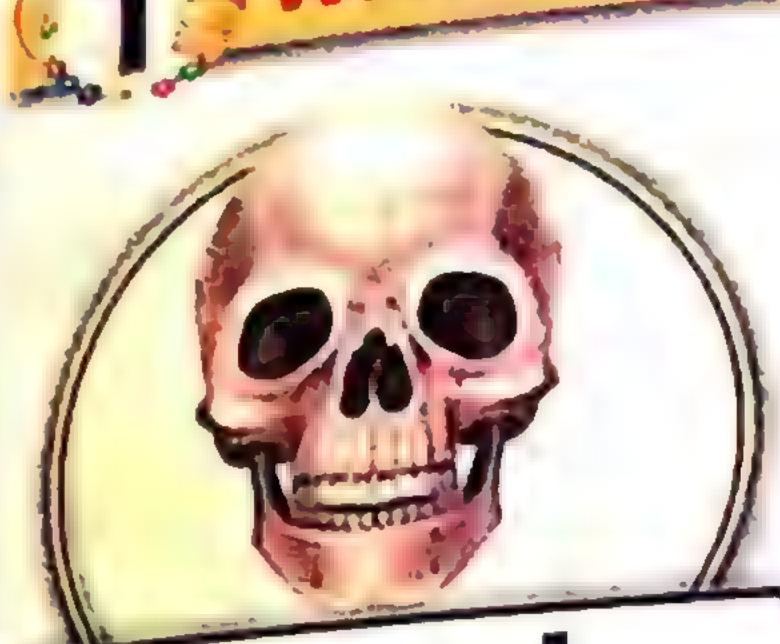
Are + (we / you / they / a plural noun)

+ going to + inf. .. ?

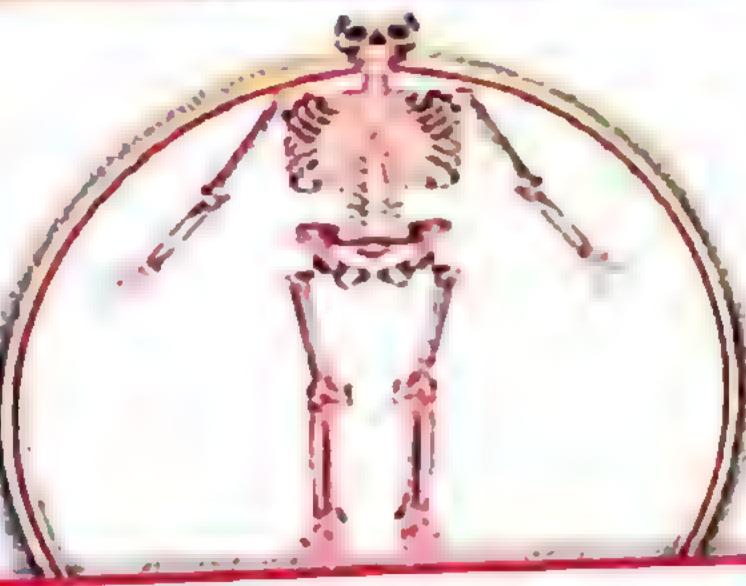
EX. Is she going to climb the rock? 😊 - Yes, she is. 😊 - No, she isn't.

Activities

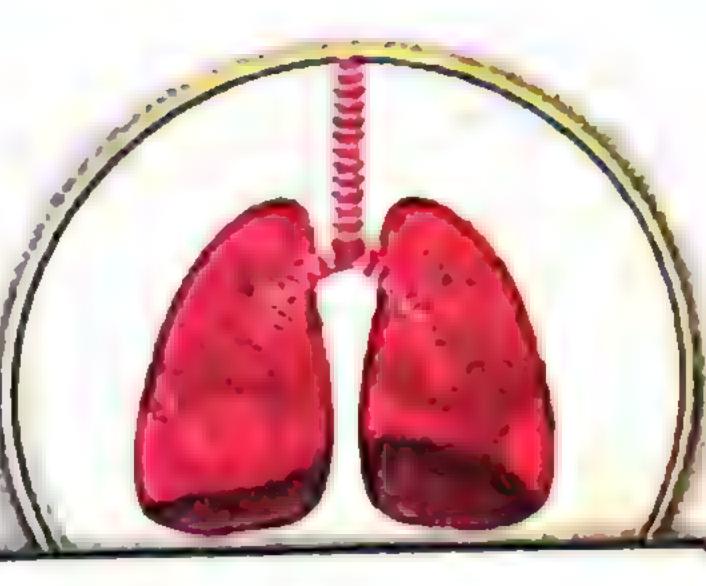
1 Write the missing letter(s).



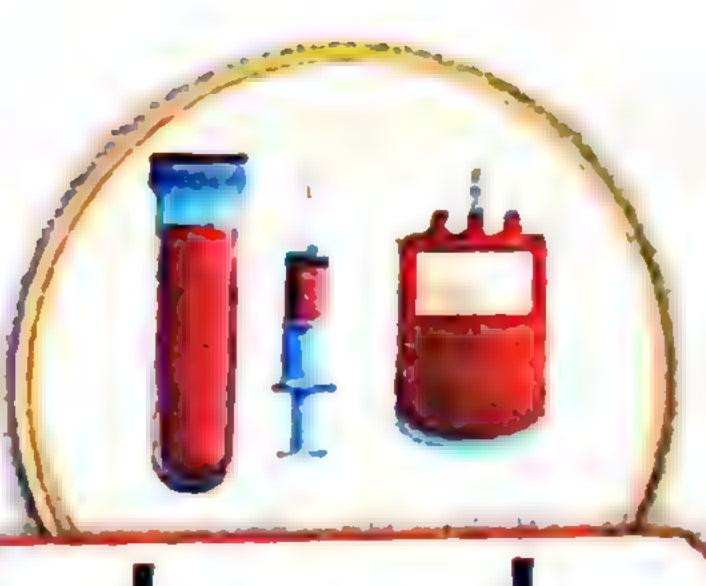
sul



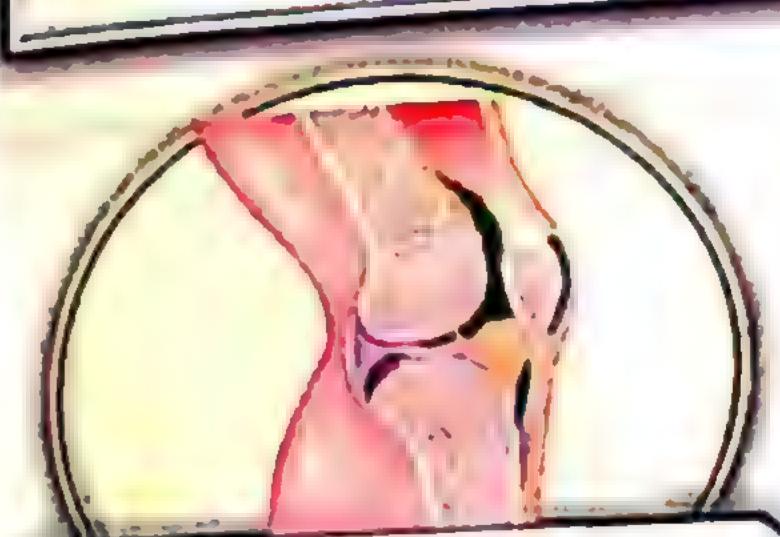
skleon



l_gs



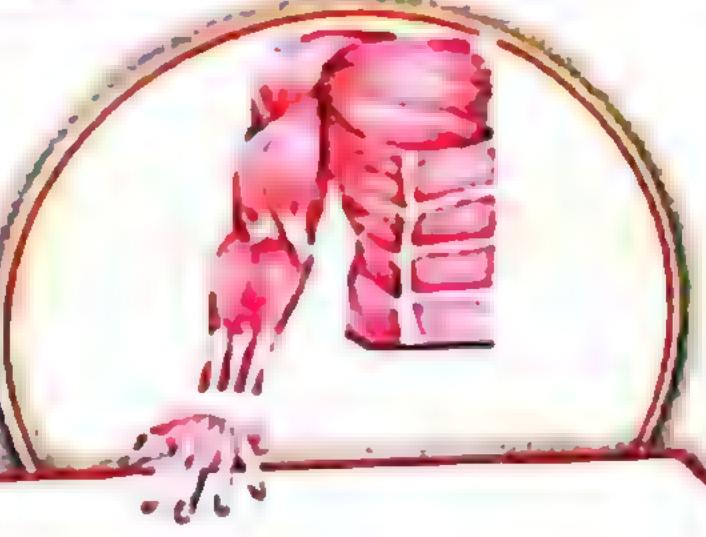
bod



ke



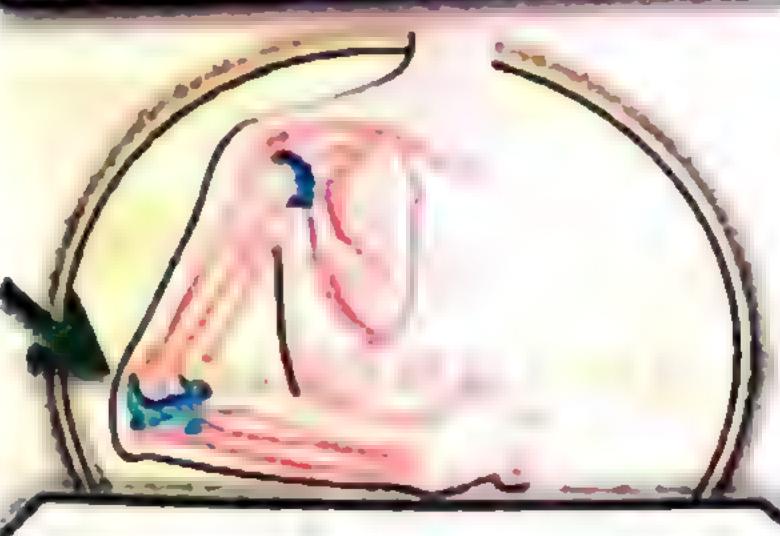
bn



msce



hat



ebw



hlet

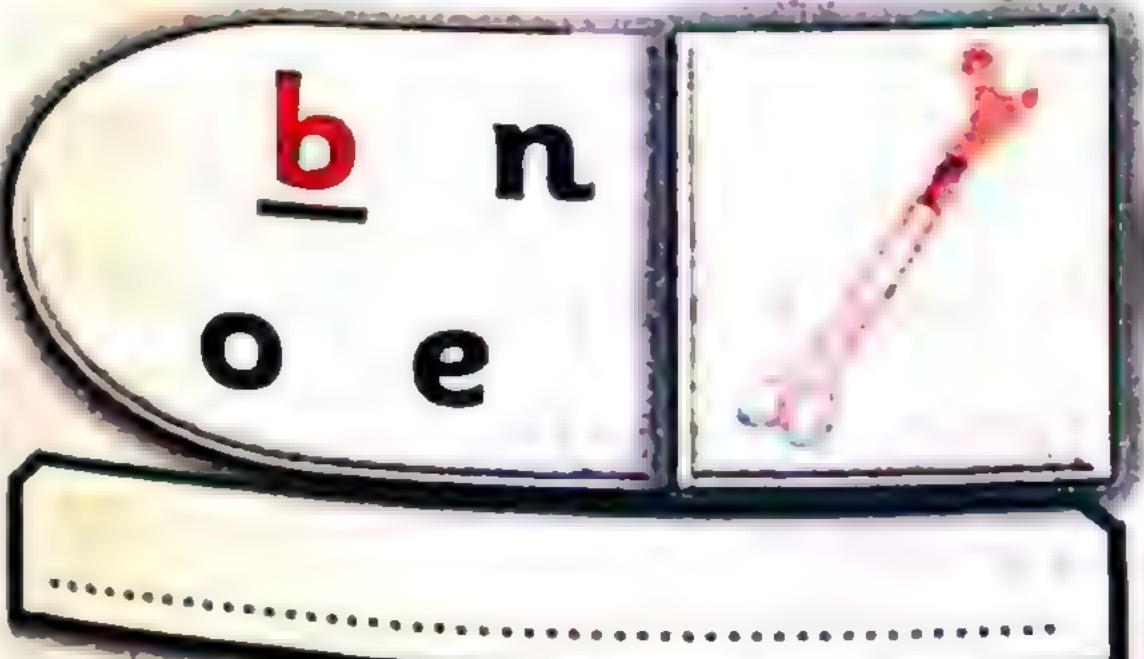


snsceen



somch

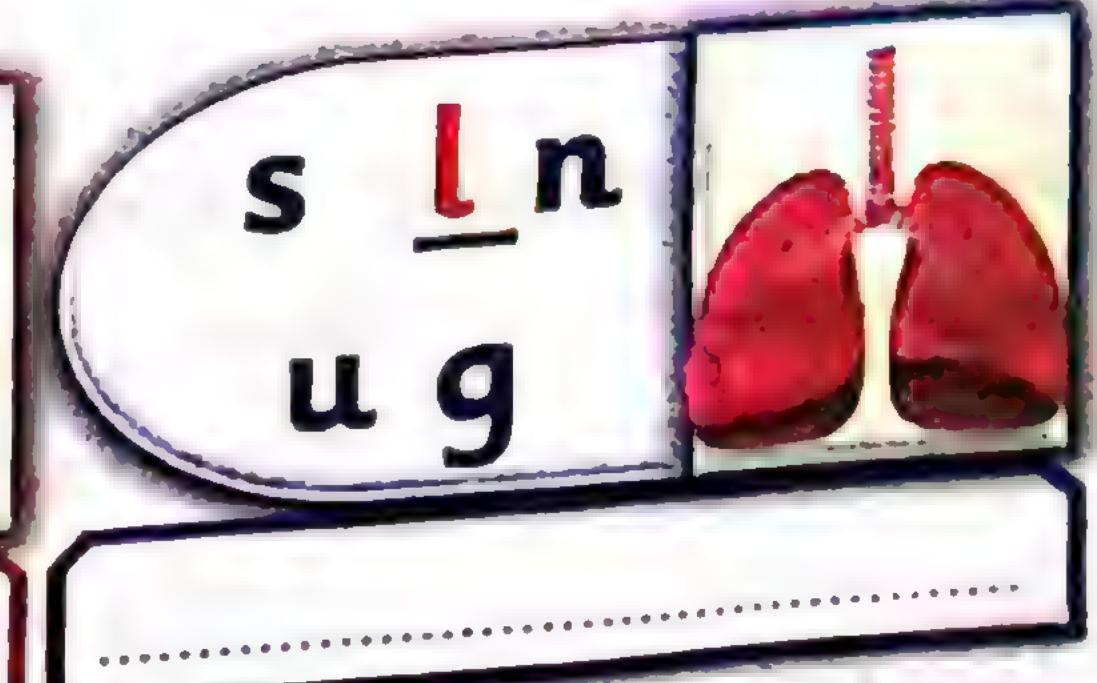
2 Make a word.



bn
oe

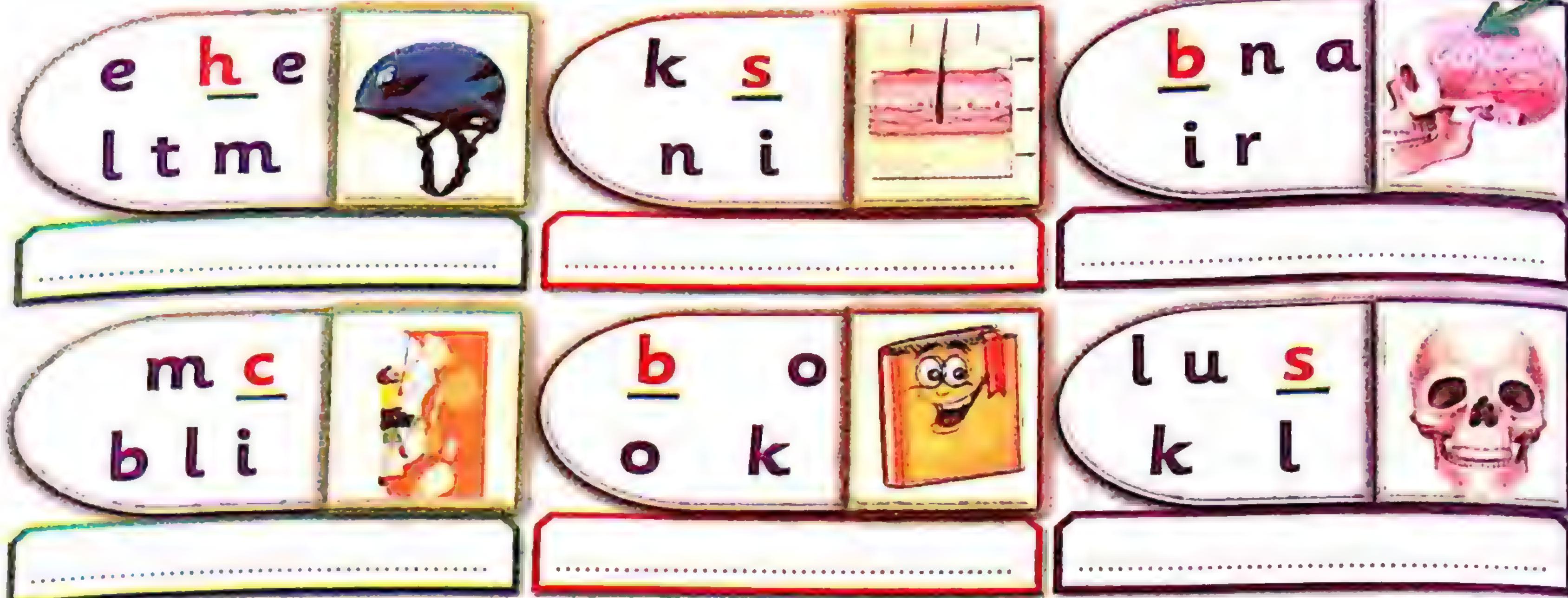


her
at



sln
ug

Final Revision



3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Your heart (beats - eats - takes) about 70 times a minute. (SB)
- 2) Our (heart - skull - skeleton) helps us move and makes us strong. (SB)
- 3) We need (helmets - nutrients - rocks) to help us grow. (SB)
- 4) I'm (going - goes - go) to wear a helmet. (SB)
- 5) Is (you - they - she) going to climb a mountain? (SB)
- 6) We are going to (drink - drank - drinks) water after we go running. (SB)
- 7) He is going to wear (sunburn - sunscreen - pads) to protect him from the sun. (SB)
- 8) I love breakfast. I'm always (bad - safe - hungry) in the morning. (SB)
- 9) She (am not - isn't - aren't) going to play tennis after school. (SB)
- 10) (Am - Is - Are) they going to play tennis after school? (SB)
- 11) I feel (happy - positive - tired) and cross. (SB)
- 12) Our (skin - elbow - teeth) is the largest organ in our body. (SB)
- 13) We can get (sunscreen - sunglasses - sunburn) from the sun. (SB)
- 14) We make food smaller with our (eyes - teeth - skull). (SB)
- 15) We (am - is - are) going to watch TV. (SB)
- 16) Is he going to (goes - going - go) to bed early? (SB)
- 17) It's (bad - sad - important) to wear sunscreen to protect our skin. (SB)



Unit (2)

18) We have a liquid called (water - saliva - tea) in our mouth. (SB)
19) When our food is smaller, we can (drink - help - swallow) it. (SB)
20) When we eat, food goes to our (stomach - elbow - heart). (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

1) Are they going to watch TV?
2) We need nutrients
3) Is he going to drink water?
4) What is oxygen?

1- () 2- () 3- () 4- ()

a) No, he isn't.
b) It's a gas.
c) Yes, they are.
d) to help us grow.

B)

1) She's going to wear pads
2) Water can't get through
3) Is he going to ride a horse?
4) We can get sunburn

1- () 2- () 3- () 4- ()

a) our top layer of skin.
b) No, he isn't.
c) from the sun.
d) to protect her elbows.

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Our skeleton is all the bones that keep us strong and help us move. We need muscles to move our bones. Muscles are attached to bones and they lift and turn bones so we can walk, run, dance - anything! When we kick a ball, muscles make the bones in our leg and knees move. Muscles in our arms and elbows move when you play tennis. We use muscles when we chew food, to move the jaw bone up and down. Bones are hard, and they protect our soft organs. Our brain, heart and lungs are important organs that need to be safe.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) We need (muscles - elbows - tennis) to move our bones.
2) Bones are (soft - hard - interesting).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What is the skeleton?
.....

4) What do bones protect?
.....

Final Revision

6

Look and write a sentence under the pictures. (SB)



going - breakfast



chew - teeth



bed - early



going - sunscreen

7

Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) carry - from - Veins - the heart - blood - to - the body. (SB)

2) go to - the - I'm - park - going to. (SB)

3) chew - teeth - with - We - food - our. (SB)

4) our - protect - We - body - need - to. (SB)

5) a - is - gas - Oxygen. (SB)

6) going - ride - to - She's - a horse. (SB)

7) breakfast - Do - ever - you - skip? (SB)

8) water - going - We're - drink - to. (SB)

9) he - going - Is - wear - to - sunscreen? (SB)

10) play - you - every - Do - day - outside? (SB)

Vocabulary:

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| nutrient | عنصر غذائي | لذذ |
| carbohydrates | كربوهيدرات | ألياف |
| fats | الرنتان | بروتين |
| minerals | المعادن | فيتامينات |
| sugar | سكر | خضروات |
| fruits | فاكهه | كتسيوم |
| dairy | منتجات الألبان | جاف |
| hydrated | مشبع بالماء | السموم |
| joints | مفاصل | عرق / العرق |
| temperature | درجة الحرارة | كاف |
| calories | سعرات حرارية | تقديم (وجبات) |
| percent | في المائة | كثير جداً |
| sodium | صوديوم | ملح |
| fire | نار | وعاء |
| drying | تجفيف | علبة |
| zeer pot | زير | حلة / إبأء |

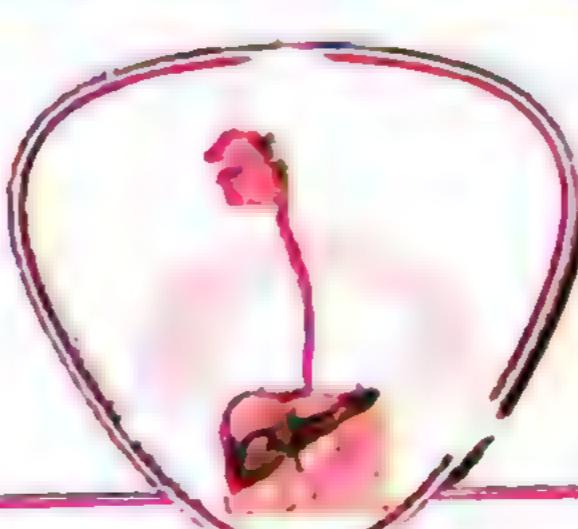
Phonics

tion

nutrition
تغذية



digestion
الهضم



fiction
حكاية / رواية



pollution
التلوث



fire station
محطة إطفاء



Language Focus

should

Form:

Subject + should + inf. المصدر

EX. - You should eat healthy lunch every day.

Usage:

(should + inf.) is used to give advice.

Negative:

Subject + should not (shouldn't) + inf.

EX. - You shouldn't eat cookies every day.

Question: (Yes / No) questions

Should + subject + inf. ?

EX. - Should he eat some food with carbohydrates?



Yes, he should.



No, he shouldn't.

Activities

1

Write the missing letter(s).



veg_tabl_s



f_u_t



prot_n



d_ry

Unit (3)



f_b_r



carb_h_drates



dig_sti_n



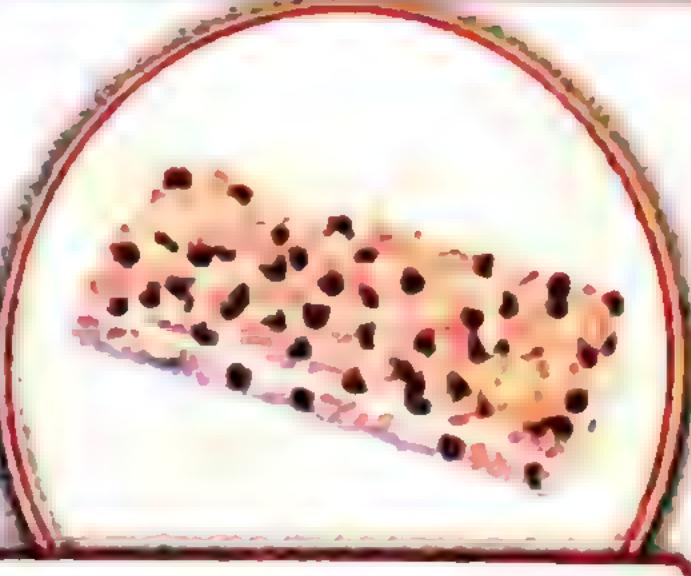
nutr__nts



del_c_ous



s_g_r



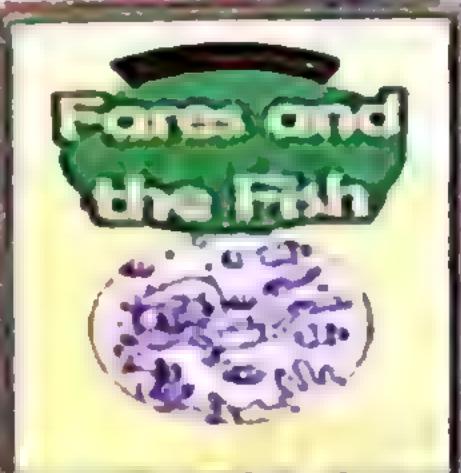
cer_al b_r



dr_ed fru_t
b_r

2 Make a word.

i c i f
t n o



plo
tlunoi



i fr
e s inot
ta



ui _ne
tnrtts



o i g i s
detn



s t
l a



r j
a



a o t i c
nenr



h coo
telac



Final Revision

3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) There are many (fats - vitamins - carbohydrates) in fruit. (SB)
- 2) Vitamins, proteins and fiber are (minerals - nutrients - fibers). (SB)
- 3) Milk and cheese are in the (fruits - vegetables - dairy) section. (SB)
- 4) Spreads, oils and butter have (fibers - fats - proteins). (SB)
- 5) We can get (proteins - carbohydrates - minerals) from bread, pasta, rice and cereal. (SB)
- 6) Fruit has (fats - fiber - minerals). (SB)
- 7) (Protein - Vitamin - Calcium) is good for our bones. (SB)
- 8) We (should - shouldn't - doesn't) eat healthy lunch every day. (SB)
- 9) Your body is (hydrated - dehydrated - oxygenated) when it doesn't get enough water. (SB)
- 10) Your body is (dried - hydrated - dehydrated) when it gets enough water. (SB)
- 11) We (should - shouldn't - does) drink 3 litres of water a day. (SB)
- 12) We measure energy in (grams - calories - meters). (SB)
- 13) We use (meters - grams - calories) to measure a nutrient. (SB)
- 14) 50% is read fifty (cent - percent - per hundred). (SB)
- 15) I ate a chocolate (can - jar - brownie) this morning. (SB)
- 16) I like to eat a cereal (jar - can - bar). (SB)
- 17) (Hydrated - Dehydrated - Dried) fruit bars have natural sugar. (SB)
- 18) (Calories - Vitamins - Proteins) are the amount of energy in food. (SB)
- 19) We need (nutrients - electricity - container) to store food in a fridge. (SB)
- 20) We can store food in (nutrients - electricity - containers). (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

- 1) Carbohydrates
- 2) Fats
- 3) Sugar
- 4) Protein

1- ()

2- ()

- a) Is found in cakes, biscuits and soda.
- b) are found in butter, oils and spreads.
- c) Is found in meat, fish and eggs.
- d) are found in bread, pasta and rice.

3- () 4- ()

B)

- 1) We should
- 2) We shouldn't
- 3) Natural sugar
- 4) Joints are

1- ()

2- ()

- a) eat unhealthy food.
- b) eat healthy food.
- c) the parts of your body that move.
- d) is in fruits.

3- ()

4- ()



5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (WB P. 33)

We can preserve food by keeping it cold. Fridges and freezers keep our food cold. We can smoke food over a fire to make it last longer. And we can preserve food with salt. Salt takes out the water. We can dry fruit in the sun. When we dry fruit, it takes out the water and keeps all the nutrients. We can store food in pots. In the past, people used zeer pots. Put food in a ceramic pot. Put the pot inside a bigger pot. Put sand between the two pots. Then add water. The water in the sand keeps the food cool. Today, we store food in cans and jars, with water and salt.

A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) We can keep food (hot - cold - bad) in fridges and freezers.
- 2) You can preserve food with (sugar - salt - lemon).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) How can we store food?

.....

4) What keeps food cool in zeer pots?

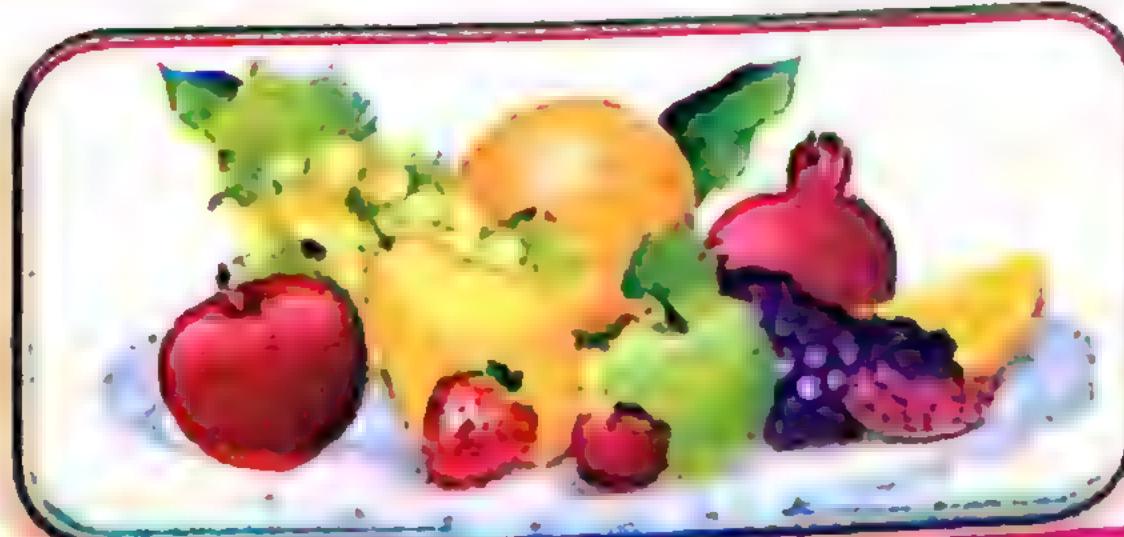
.....



6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



vegetables - good



fruits - vitamins

Final Revision



should - fruit - juice



shouldn't - candies



cereal - bar



like - dried fruit



7 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1) Hanaa - soda - shouldn't - drink - . (SB)
- 2) food - healthy - Hany - should - eat - . (SB)
- 3) candies - cakes - he - Should - eat - of - lots - and - ? (SB)
- 4) brownie - I - chocolate - like - . (SB)
- 5) bars - fruit - dried - I - like - . (SB)
- 6) heart - bad - Sugar - is - for - your - . (SB)
- 7) can - affect - mood - Sugar - your - . (SB)
- 8) sugar - I - eat - decided - to - less - . (SB)
- 9) protein - fish - meat - There's - in - and - . (SB)
- 10) cookies - I - chocolate - like - . (SB)

Unit (4)

Unit (4) In the Wild

Vocabulary:

| | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| sloth | الدب الكسلان | wetland | منطقة رطبة | الطبقة السفلية |
| flood | فيضان | penguin | طائر البطريق | طبقة أرض الغابة |
| fire | حريق / نار | factory | مصنع | الطبقة الناشئة |
| fur | فرو | sea lion | أسد البحر | طبقة المظلة |
| ash | رماد | landscape | منظر طبيعي | القرد العنكبوت |
| humid | رطب | equator | خط الاستواء | خط وهي |
| cobra | افعى الكوبرا | crayfish | جراد البحر | قطع الجائز للأشجار |
| office | مكتب | tropical | استوائي | الشمبانزى |
| geese | أوز | swamp | مستنقع | الثعلب |
| desert | الصحراء | feather | ريشه | كارثة طبيعية |
| owl | بومة | pollution | التلوث | قطب الشمالي |
| macaw | بيغاء ملون | cheetah | الفهد | قطب الجنوبي |
| might | ربما | squirrel | سنجب | غابة مطيرة |
| Africa | قاره افريقيا | drought | جفاف | أرض عشبية |
| volcano | بركان | building | البناء | هام / مهم |
| polar | قطبي | ecosystem | النظام البيئي | قطيع / مجموعة |
| | | | | |

Phonics

| mp | ni | nd |
|-------|--------|-----------|
| swamp | مستنقع | grassland |
| camp | معسكر | wetland |

Phrases & Prepositions:

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| close to | قريب من | because of | بسبب |
| climb trees | يتسلق الأشجار | in the middle of | في منتصف |
| eat grass | يأكل العشب | at the furthest north | في أقصى الشمال |
| build a nest | يبني عشا | at the furthest south | في أقصى الجنوب |
| dig a burrow | يحفز جحر | is called | يُسمى |
| It's difficult to | من الصعب أن | need to | يحتاج لأن |

Final Revision

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| That's a great idea. | إنها فكرة جيدة. | in balance | فى توازن |
| able to | قادر على | reason for | سبب لـ |
| at night | ليلاً | on land | على اليابسة |
| in the day time | نهاراً | good for | (مفید - نافع) لـ |
| all over the world | في كل أنحاء العالم | in the short term | على المدى القصير |
| crowded with | مزدحم بـ | agree with | يتفق مع شخص |
| plan to | يخطط أن | | |

Language Focus

{Uncertainty عدم التأكيد}

might

Usage:

We use “might” to say that something can happen or is possible.

Form:

Subject + might + inf.

EX. - This animal **might** dig burrows.

Negative:

Subject + might not + inf.

EX. - This animal **might not** build nests.

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



c_impan_ee



fen_ec f_x



s_a_l_on



e_u_a_or



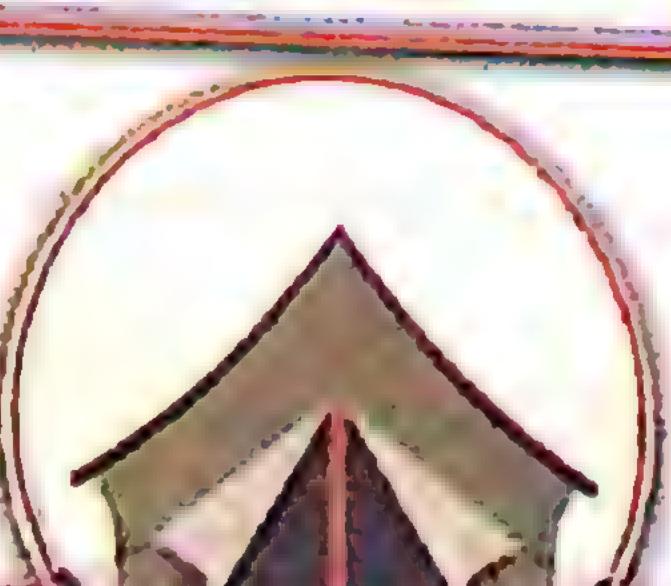
g_assla_d



p_l_r



ca_p



te_t



hun_



pollu_on

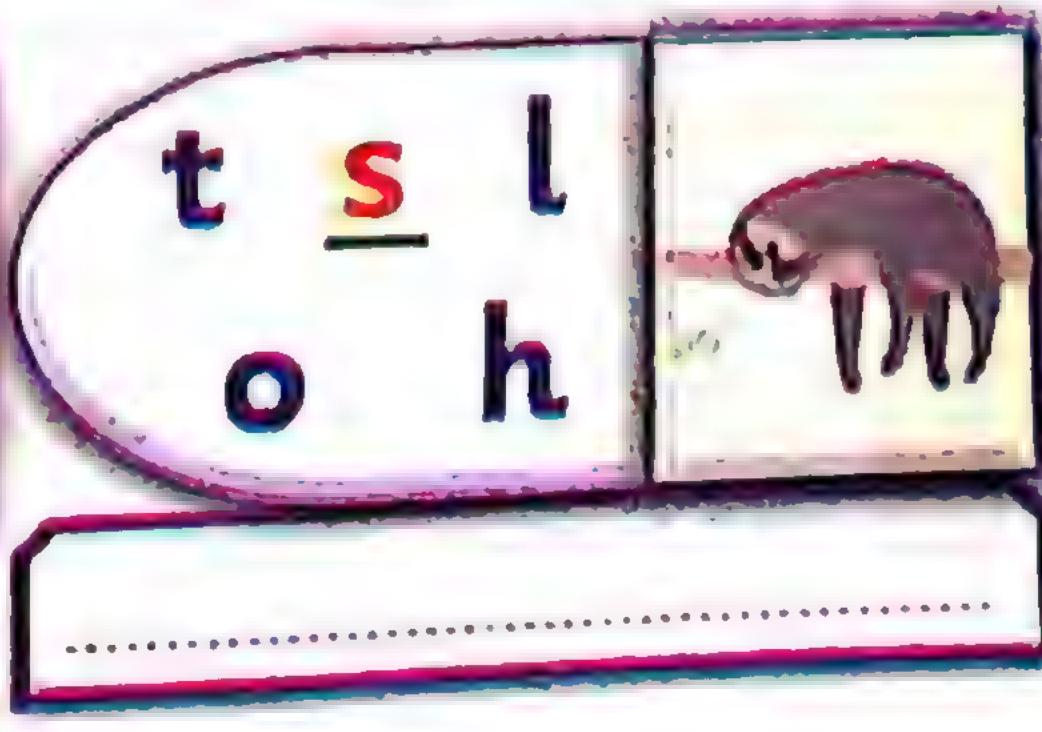


d_ou_ht



vo_ca_o

2 Make a word.



Final Revision

e n w l
a d t



t f a r
e s e h



t o r l N
h P e o



l f o
o d



u b l i
n d g i



e f
i r



3 Choose the correct answer.

1 The rainforest top layer is called the (floor - emergent - canopy) layer. (SB)

2 Penguins gather in a large group called a (nest - colony - burrow). (SB)

3 Lots of birds (swim - build - climb) nests. (SB)

4 This animal might not (eat - eats - eating) grass. (SB)

5 (A spider monkey - Crayfish - An Arctic fox) lives in the polar habitats. (SB)

6 (Macaws - Spider monkeys - Crayfish) live in dark, warm water and take shelter in tree roots. (SB)

7 The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth. (SB)

8 (Polar - Tropical - Swamp) habitats are near the equator. (SB)

9 A lion can (fly - hunt - crawl) animals. (SB)

10 (Macaws - Sloths - Spider monkeys) have colored feathers. (SB)

11 Wolves have (feathers - fur - leaves). (SB)

12 There are (two - three - four) layers in the rainforest. (SB)

13 The (South Pole - North Pole - equator) is the point at the furthest north of the world. (SB)

14 Wetland can be near (deserts - the North Pole - a river). (SB)

15 Some animals live close (in - at - to) their habitats. (SB)

Unit (4)

16) Sloths live in the (canopy - emergent - understory) layer. (SB)
17) It's very dark in the (floor - canopy - emergent) layer. (SB)
18) When there isn't enough water, this is called (flood - volcano - drought). (SB)
19) Snakes can (jump - crawl - run). (SB)
20) A (volcano - fire - flood) is an overflow of water. (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

1) Where do birds live?
2) Equator is an imaginary
3) Not many animals live
4) Lions hunt

1- () 2- () 3- () 4- ()

a) line around the middle of the Earth.
b) other animals.
c) In nests, in trees.
d) in the emergent layer.

B)

1) In the polar habitat, there
2) Macaws have
3) A swamp is a
4) A spider monkey eats

1- () 2- () 3- () 4- ()

a) beautiful colored feathers.
b) wetland.
c) fruit.
d) is snow and ice.

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

When we visit a wildlife park, we learn how animals behave by watching what they do. In wildlife parks animals live in places which are close to their natural habitats. But how do animals behave in the wild. Animals live in habitats where they can get food and water and live safely. Animals take shelter so they can stay warm, be safe from other animals, and protect their families.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) In wildlife parks we learn how animals behave by (watching - hunting - climbing) them.
2) Animals live (far - close - away) to their habitats.

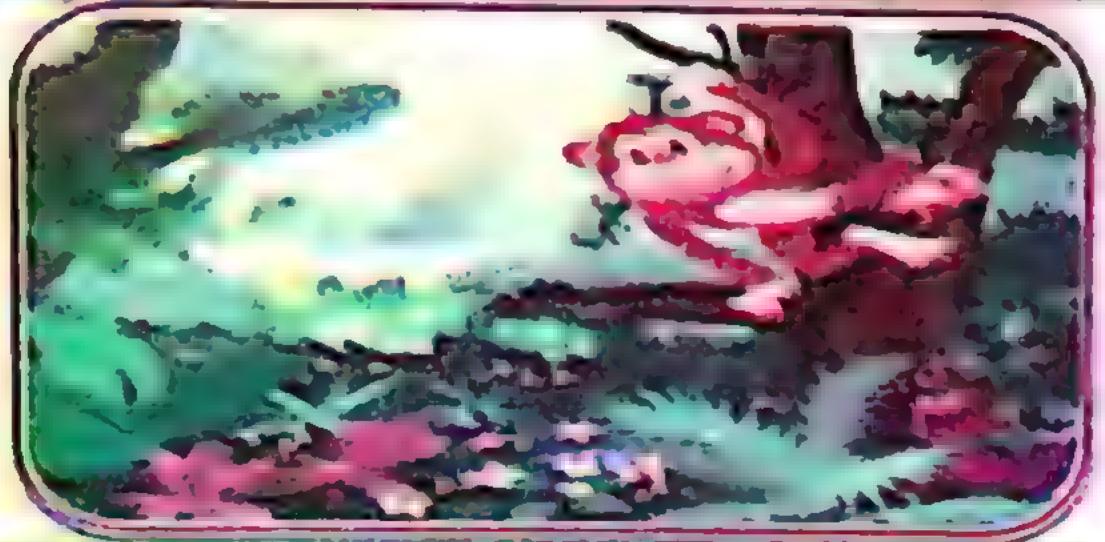
B) Answer the following questions.

3) Where do animals live?

Why do animals take shelters?

Final Revision

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



monkey - climb



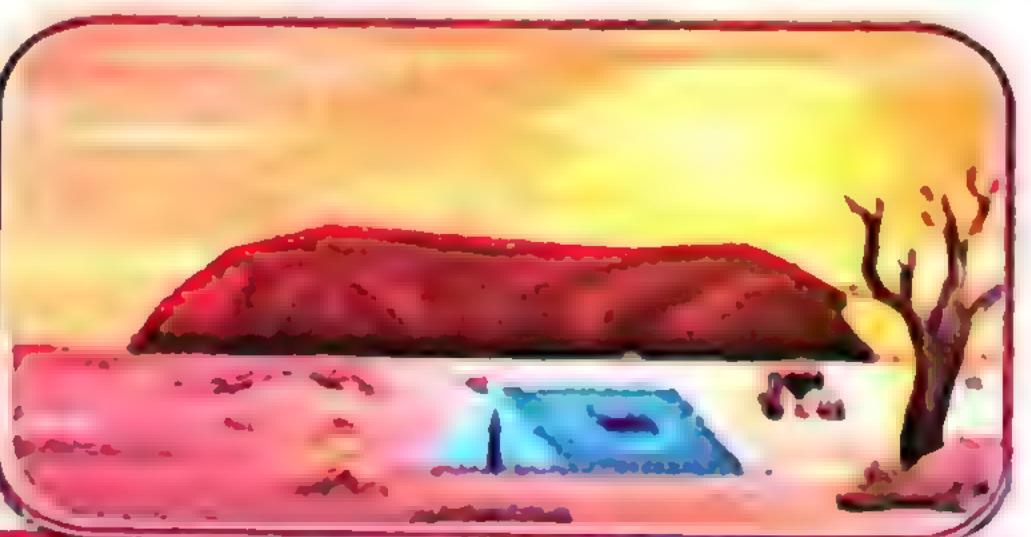
turtle - swamp



smoke - air



fire - destroy



need - tent



lion - hunt

7 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

- 1) park - visited - I - a - wildlife - . (SB)
- 2) of - can - Thousands - live - penguins - together - . (SB)
- 3) and - Rabbits - burrows - foxes - dig - . (SB)
- 4) monkey - fruit - A spider - eats - . (SB)
- 5) have - colored - Wolves - light - fur - . (SB)
- 6) equator - sunshine - The - most - gets - the - . (SB)
- 7) habitats - In - What - know - do - Egypt - you - ? (SB)
- 8) live - the - Sloths - layer - In - canopy - . (SB)
- 9) can - a rainforest - What - In - hear - you - ? (SB)
- 10) can - natural - Floods - destroy - habitats - . (SB)

Unit (5) All about water

Vocabulary:

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------|--------------|
| interesting | شيق / مثير | process | عملية | hot | حار |
| special | خاص / مخصوص | water cycle | دورة الماء | shade | ظل |
| animals | حيوانات | experiment | تجربة في المعمل | drops | قطرة |
| fruit | فاكهه | vapor | بخار | small | صغير الحجم |
| monuments | آثار | atmosphere | غلاف جوي | narrow | ضيق |
| spring | ينبع | The Dead Sea | البحر الميت | deeper | أعمق |
| groundwater | مياه جوفية | underground | تحت الأرض | wider | أكبر اتساعاً |
| salt water | مياه مالحة | the Earth | الكرة الأرضية | air | هواء |
| science class | حصة علوم | ground | أرض | heat | حرارة |
| runoff | جريان المياه | surface | سطح | sun | شمس |
| land | الأرض / اليابسة | different | مختلف | wind | رياح |
| fresh water | مياه عذبة | beaker | دورة | dry | جاف |

Expressions, Phrases & Prepositions:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|
| a very interesting place | مكان مثير جداً | lots of | كثير من |
| for thousands of years | لآلاف السنين | soak into | يغمر في |
| all over the world | في كل أنحاء العالم | fall to | يسقط على |
| take shelter from | يتخذ مأوى من | come up to | يصعد إلى |
| protect from | يحمي من | such as | مثل |
| look after | يعتنى به / يرعى | good for | جيد له / مفيد له |

Phonics

er

river

نهر

water

ماء

shelter

ماوى

ar

polar

قطبي

a

cobra

كобра

acacia

أكاسيا

Language Focus

{Present Perfect Tense}

Form:

Subject + ^{have}
has + P.P

Ex. She has climbed a mountain.

Usage:

To talk about an experience in life.

Ex. They have visited Siwa.

Keywords:

"ever" is used to ask about an experience in life.

Ex. Have you ever seen a crocodile?

"never" is used to negate an experience in life.

Ex. I have never eaten snakes.

Negative:

Subject + ^{have}
has + not + p.p

Ex. She hasn't seen an oasis.

Questions:

Yes / No questions:

Have
Has + "Subject" + ever + p.p?

Ex. Have they ever traveled to Siwa?
Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



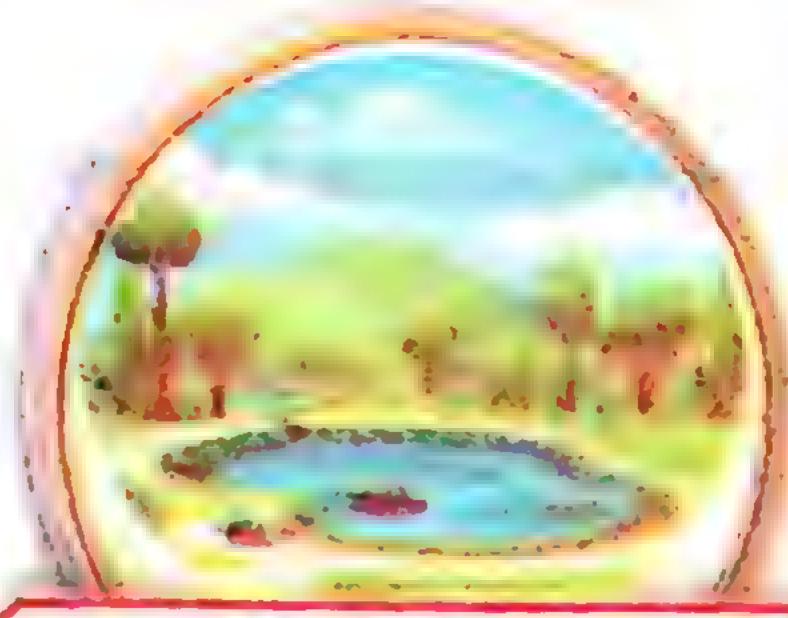
sh_d_



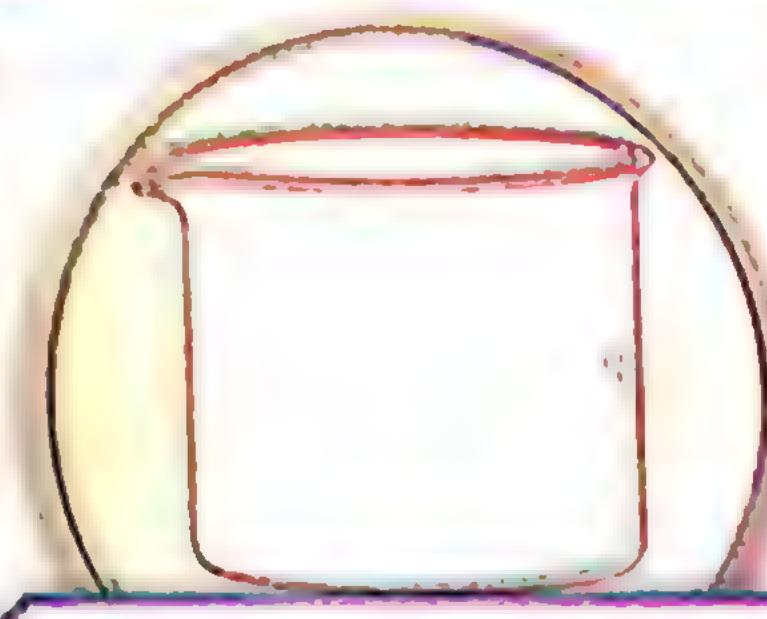
b_s_l



o__is



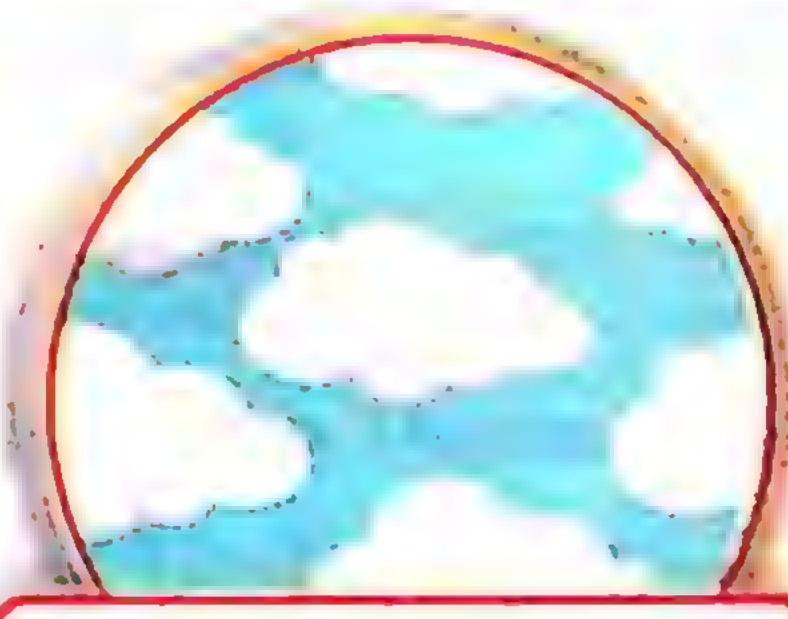
l_k_



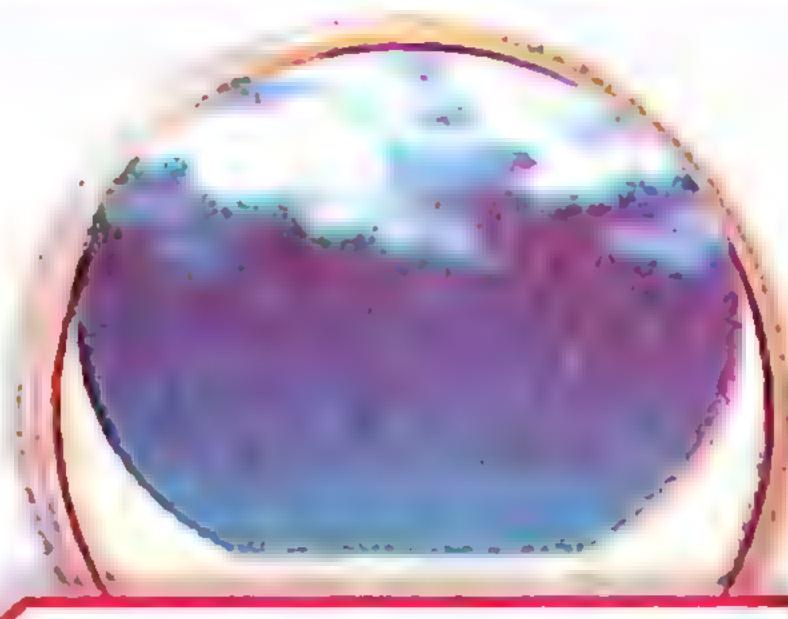
b_a_er



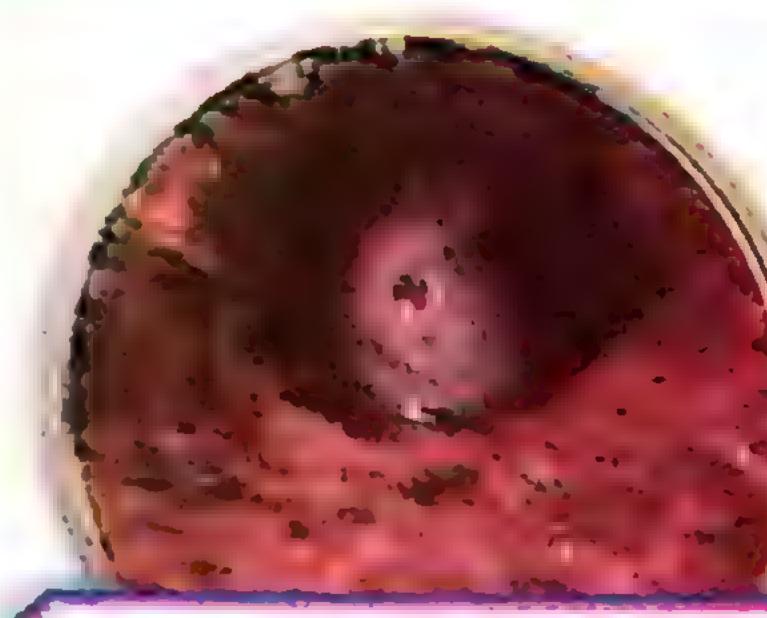
w_n_



c_o_ds



pr_cipit_ion



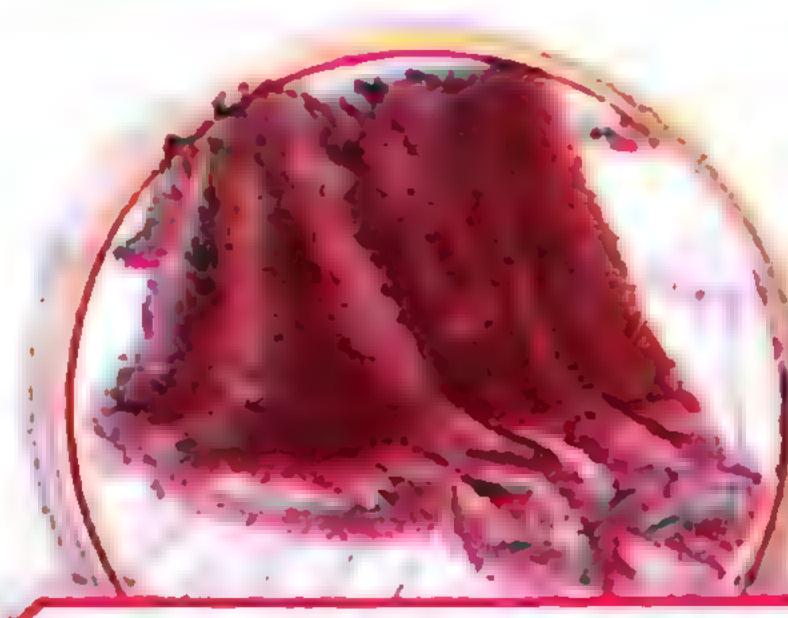
s_e_ter



c_b_a

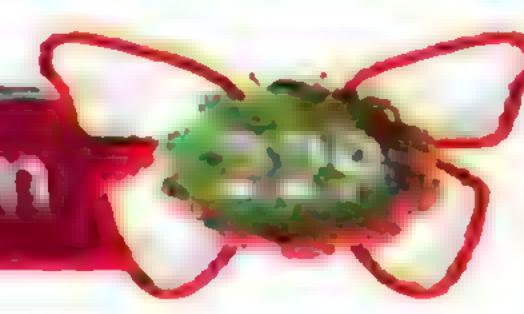
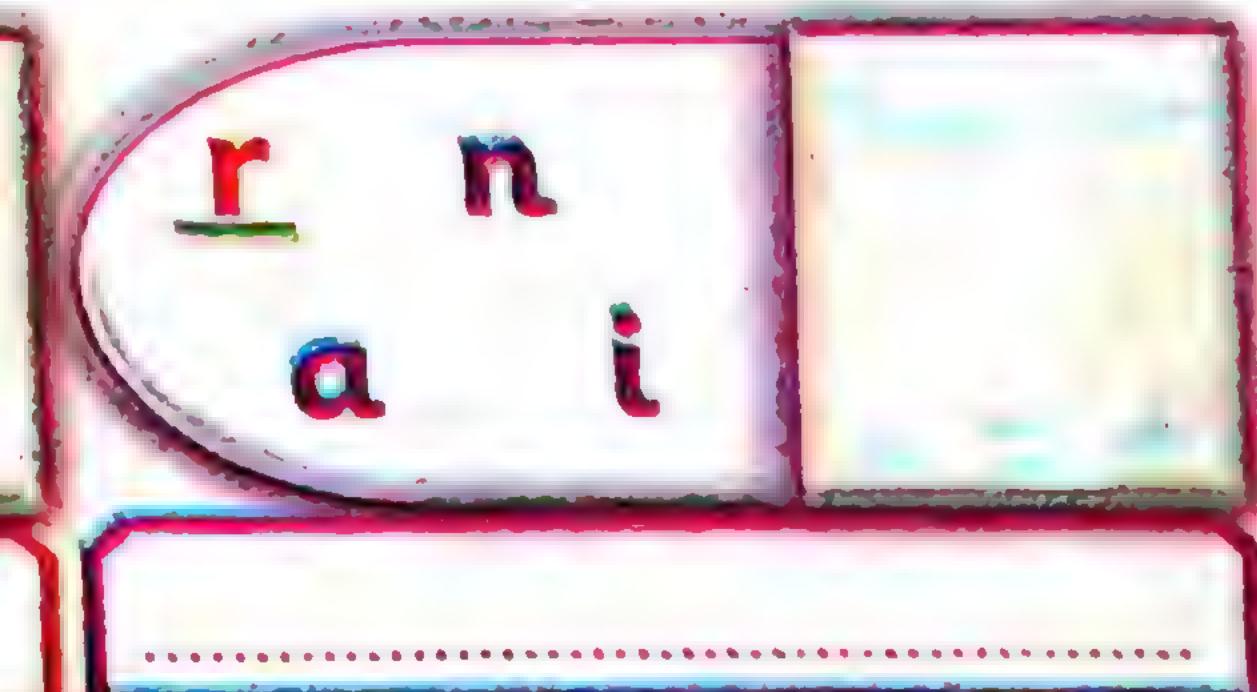
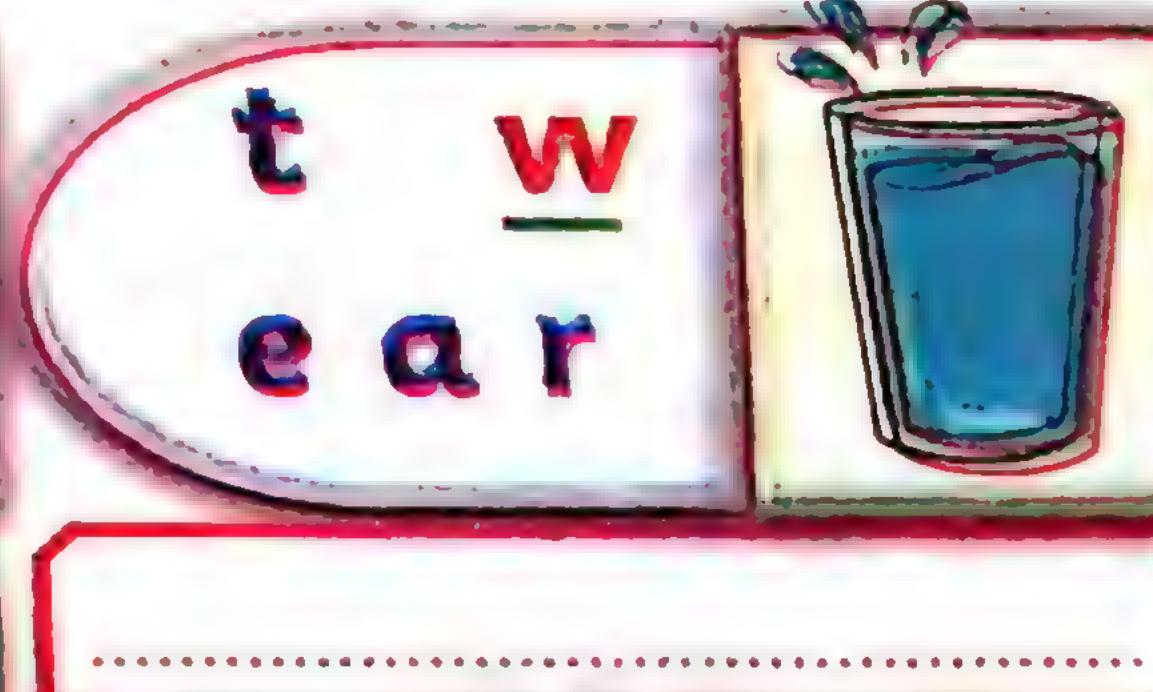
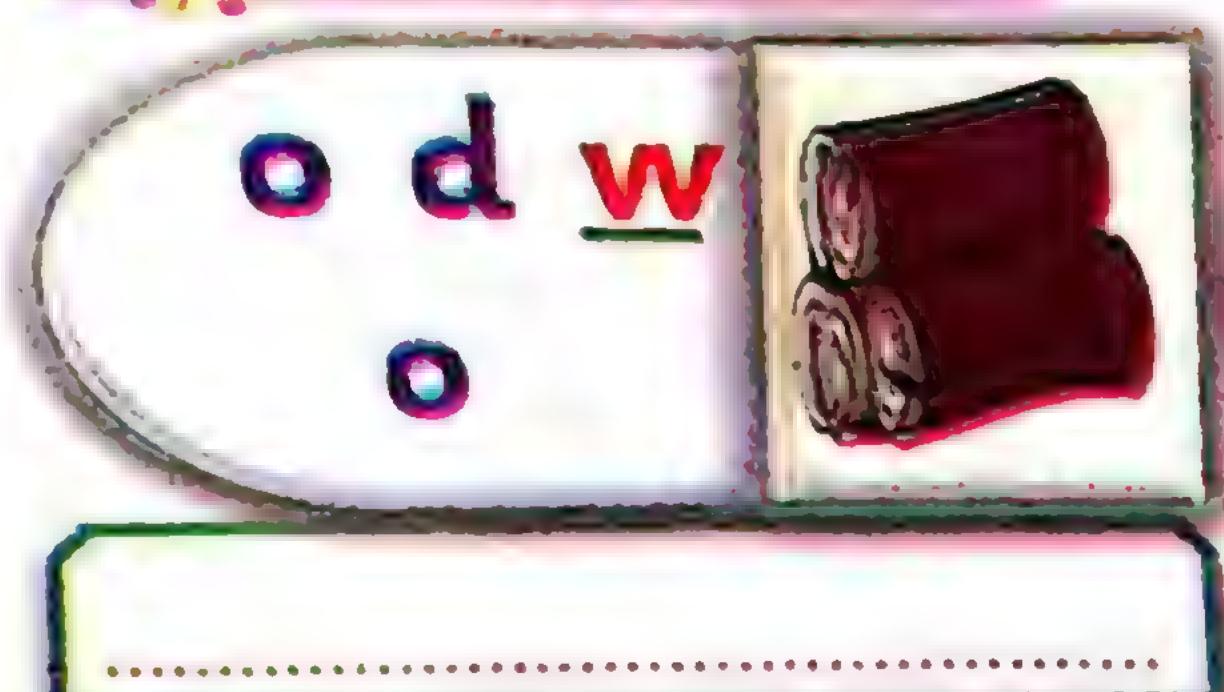


r_v_r



f_r

2 Make a word.



Final Revision

e l a
k



r b a
c o



t a c e
h h e



e i r
v r



t s
a l



p u h
m



3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I (has - have - having) never eaten dates. (SB)
- 2) She has (visiting - visits - visited) an oasis. (SB)
- 3) We (has - have - having) climbed a mountain! (SB)
- 4) Has she (ever - never - every) done an experiment? (SB)
- 5) Animals can take (shelter - dates - leaves) from the sun. (SB)
- 6) We ate lots (in - of - at) fruit. (SB)
- 7) An oasis is a very special (street - place - road). (SB)
- 8) Rivers (don't - doesn't - isn't) have salt water. (SB)
- 9) The (oil - milk - water) in an oasis is fresh. (SB)
- 10) (Cow - Cobra - Lion) is a kind of snakes. (SB)
- 11) The sun causes (condensation - evaporation - precipitation). (SB)
- 12) Seas and oceans have (salt - fresh - frozen) water. (SB)
- 13) There (is - are - am) less rain for six months. (SB)
- 14) There are (five - six - four) seasons in the year in Egypt. (SB)
- 15) A cactus plant has a thick (skin - leaf - flower). (SB)
- 16) Camels have (small - narrow - wide) hooves. (SB)
- 17) Cacti have (legs - spines - arms) to protect them. (SB)
- 18) The cheetah is looking (at - in - on) the water. (SB)
- 19) We (put - got - swam) in the spring. (SB)
- 20) The desert is (cool - hot - cold) and dry. (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

- 1) I have visited
- 2) Have you ever
- 3) He has climbed
- 4) I have

1- ()

2- ()

- a) seen a spring?
- b) an oasis.
- c) never eaten dates.
- d) a mountain.

3- ()

4- ()

B)

- 1) Siwa Oasis is
- 2) We have seen
- 3) Have they made
- 4) I've never

1- ()

2- ()

- a) a big lake.
- b) in the desert.
- c) swum in a spring.
- d) olive oil?

3- ()

4- ()

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place. It is in the desert. There are a lot of springs there. People can swim in these springs. The people there are very friendly. Siwa has lots of monuments. People plant dates and olives there. The dates and olives are sold to different countries all over the world.

A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Siwa is a very (boring - interesting - bad) place.
- 2) The people there are (friendly - bad - narrow).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What does Siwa have?

4) Where can people swim?

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



store - hump

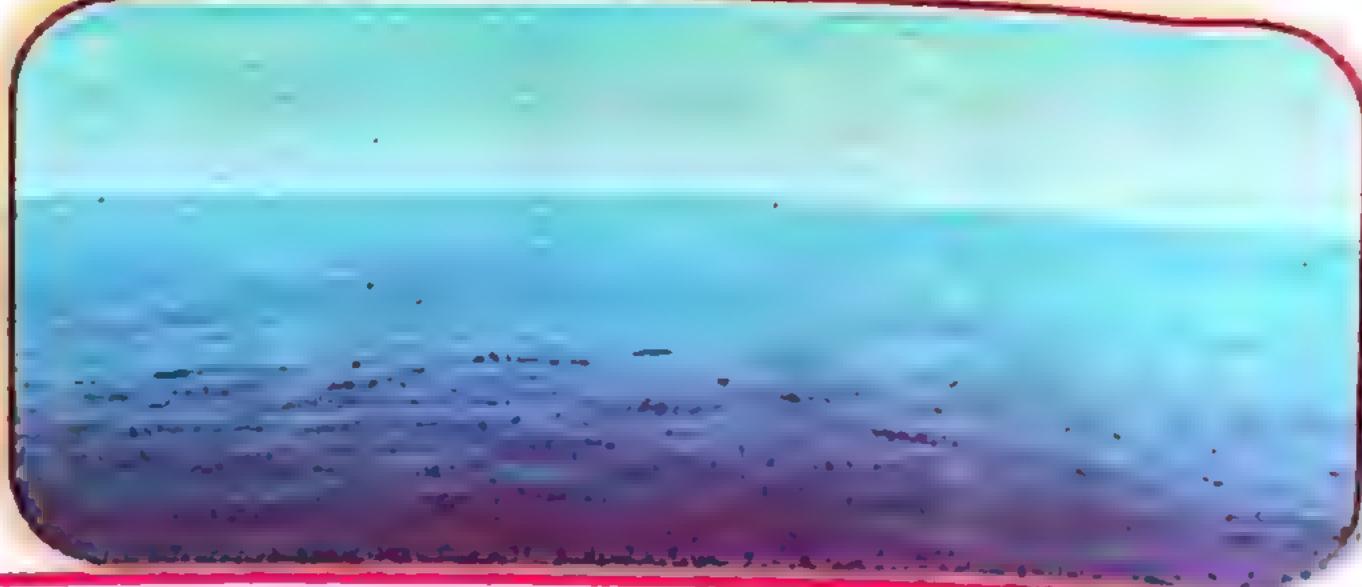


oasis - desert

Final Revision



fresh - water



salt - water



cobra - desert



tree - shade



7 Re-arrange the following sentences.

- 1) they - Have - cooked - oil - with - ? (SB)
- 2) grow - in - People - spearmint - oasis - an -. (SB)
- 3) never - I've - eaten - snakes -. (SB)
- 4) climbed - We - mountain - have - a-. (SB)
- 5) hot - The - dry - desert - and - is -. (SB)
- 6) minerals - Basil - vitamins - has - and -. (SB)
- 7) Cairo - They - visited - have -. (SB)
- 8) swimming - She - tried - hasn't - a lake - in -. (SB)
- 9) a small - The - is - Sea - Dead - sea -. (SB)
- 10) can - spring - People - in - swim -. (SB)

Vocabulary:

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|
| barrier | حاجز | mean | بخيل | ruin | يدمر |
| canal | ترعة / قناة | polite | مؤدب | wash away | يجرف |
| dam | سد | selfish | أناني | bossy | محب للرئاسة / متسلط |
| drain | بالوعة / مصرف | aqueduct | قناة مائية | calm | هدى |
| pipe | ماسورة | waterwheel | ساقية | cooperative | تعاون |
| predict | يتنبأ | pump | مضخة | funny | مضحك / فكاهي |
| protect | يحمي | sandbag | كيس رمل | lazy | كسول |
| generous | كريم | flood | فيضان | moody | متقلب المزاج |
| Meteorologists | علماء الأرصاد | collapse | يتساقط | responsible | مسنول |
| brave | شجاع | install | يثبت | wise | حكيم |
| caring | مهتم | minimize | يُقلل | turbine | محرك |
| cowardly | جبان | warn | يحذر | a shadoof | شادوف |
| sick | مريض | worried | قلق | upset | مضطرب (منزعج) |

Phrases & Prepositions:

| | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| find ways | يجد طرقا | protect from | يحمى من |
| keep out | يُبعد | prepare for | يعد لـ |
| put up | يضع | do first aid | يقوم بسعافات أولية |
| warn about | يحذر من | waste water | يسرف في الماء |
| think about | يفكر في | help with | يساعد في |
| excited about | مسرور من | for a long time | لوقت طويل |
| look after | يعتنى به | provide with | يعد بـ |
| important for | هام له | scared of | خائف من |
| remove water | يزيل الماء | | |

Language Focus

Countable nouns

- They have singular and plural forms.
- EX. tree → trees - car → cars - ruler → rulers - pencil → pencils

Final Revision

Uncountable nouns

- They don't have a plural form.

EX. water - paper - rain

too much + uncountable nouns.

يعنى كثير جداً وتستخدم مع الأسماء التي لا تُعد.

EX. - There is too much water.

- There is too much rain.

too many + countable nouns.

يعنى كثيراً جداً وتستخدم مع الأسماء التي تُعد.

EX. - There are too many rulers.

- There are too many cars.

enough + noun

يعنى كافٍ مع الأسماء التي تُعد والتي لا تُعد.

EX. - There isn't enough water.

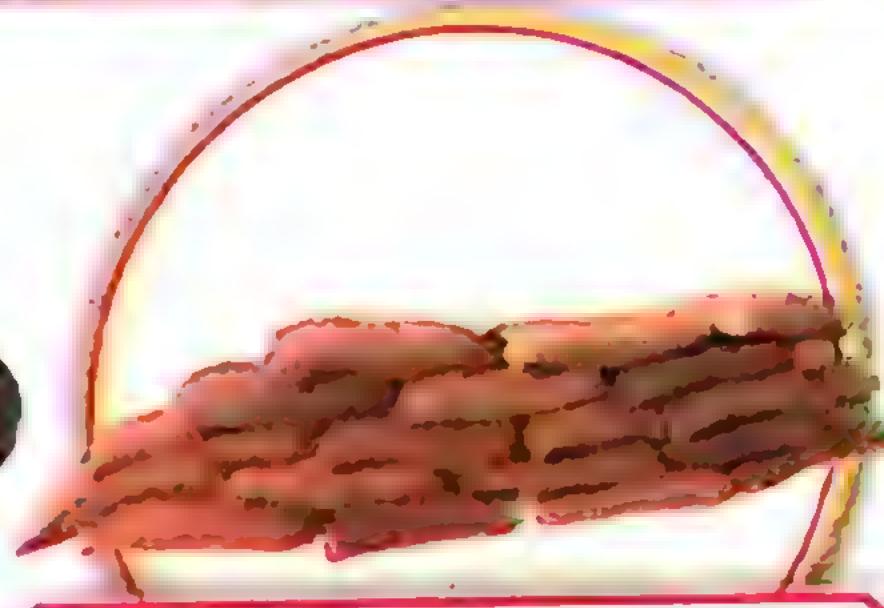
- There aren't enough rulers.

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



dr _ n



san _ ags



flo _



br _ e



l _ y



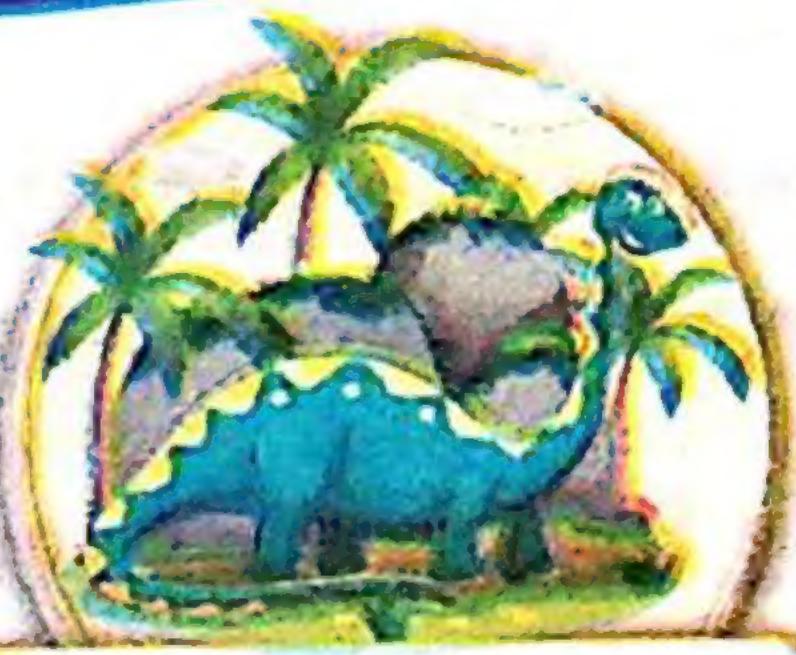
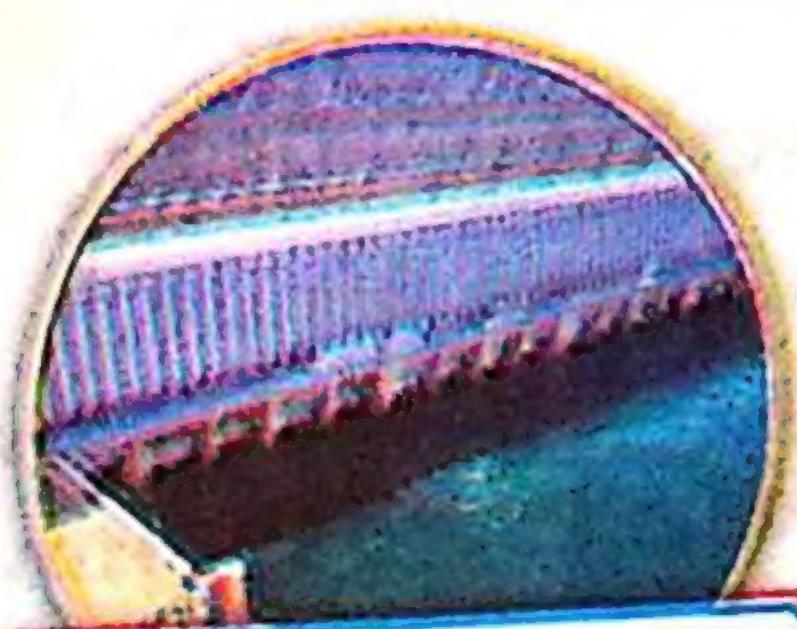
gen _ - ous



ner _ us



dan _ - ous



fam_ _s

enor_ou_

wat_rwhe_l

aqu_ _uct

2 Make a word.

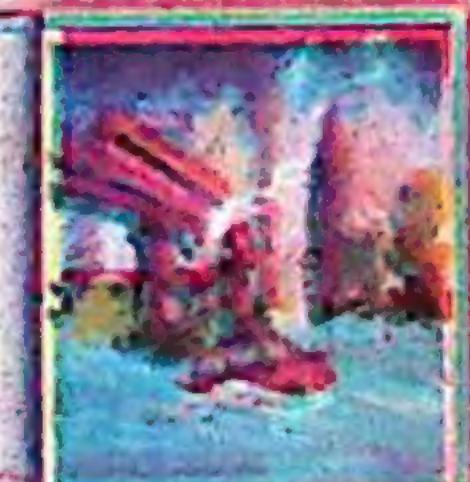
erir
a br



n a
l c a



o d
l f o



spol
acle



n a g
r c i



r n e u
s g o e



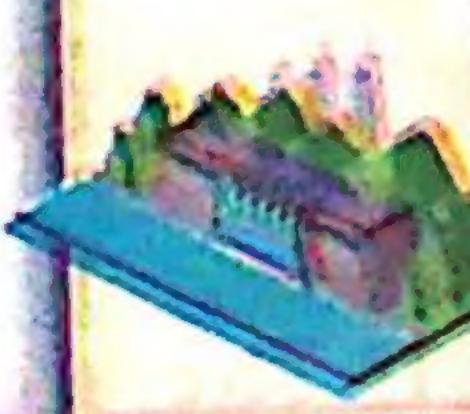
gnare
u_d so



e t a r e
w h w l e



a d m



3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) In a flood, people put up a (pipe - barrier - drain) to stop water in the street. (SB)
- 2) A (dam - drain - pump) stops water in a river. (SB)
- 3) There is too (many - much - enough) water. (SB)
- 4) There are too (enough - much - many) ears. (SB)

Final Revision

5) There isn't (many - enough - too many) water. (SB)

6) (Collapse - Ruin - Predict) is to damage or destroy something. (SB)

7) (Predict - Protect - Warn) is to say what might happen in the future. (SB)

8) Meteorologists are people who study the (food - weather - problem). (SB)

9) There aren't (much - enough - too much) cups. (SB)

10) There are (too much - much - too many) rulers. (SB)

11) (Warn - Install - Minimize) is to make something smaller or less. (SB)

12) Barriers can (predict - protect - collapse) buildings. (SB)

13) (Volunteer - Rescue - Ruin) is to take someone out of a dangerous place. (SB)

14) Fares often thinks about himself, he is (brave - selfish - mean). (SB)

15) She likes giving people presents. She is (calm - moody - generous). (SB)

16) There are (too much - too many - much) pencils. (SB)

17) There aren't (too much - much - enough) apples. (SB)

18) The famous statue is (dangerous - enormous - generous). (SB)

19) Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get (dark - fresh - muddy) water. (SB)

20) There is (too many - many - enough) juice. (SB)

4 Read and match . (SB)

A

B)

1) Protect is
2) Install is
3) He doesn't like sharing things,
4) He behaves well,

a) he is selfish.
b) to keep something safe.
c) he is polite.
d) to put something in.

5

Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Meteorologists are people who study the weather. They can watch what is happening and predict when floods will start. They can warn people to put up barriers or use sandbags to keep their homes safe. They can send these warnings on cell phones, so everyone gets them quickly.

A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Meteorologists can (protect - predict - minimize) when floods will start.
- 2 Meteorologists study the (money - weather - food).

B) Answer the following questions.

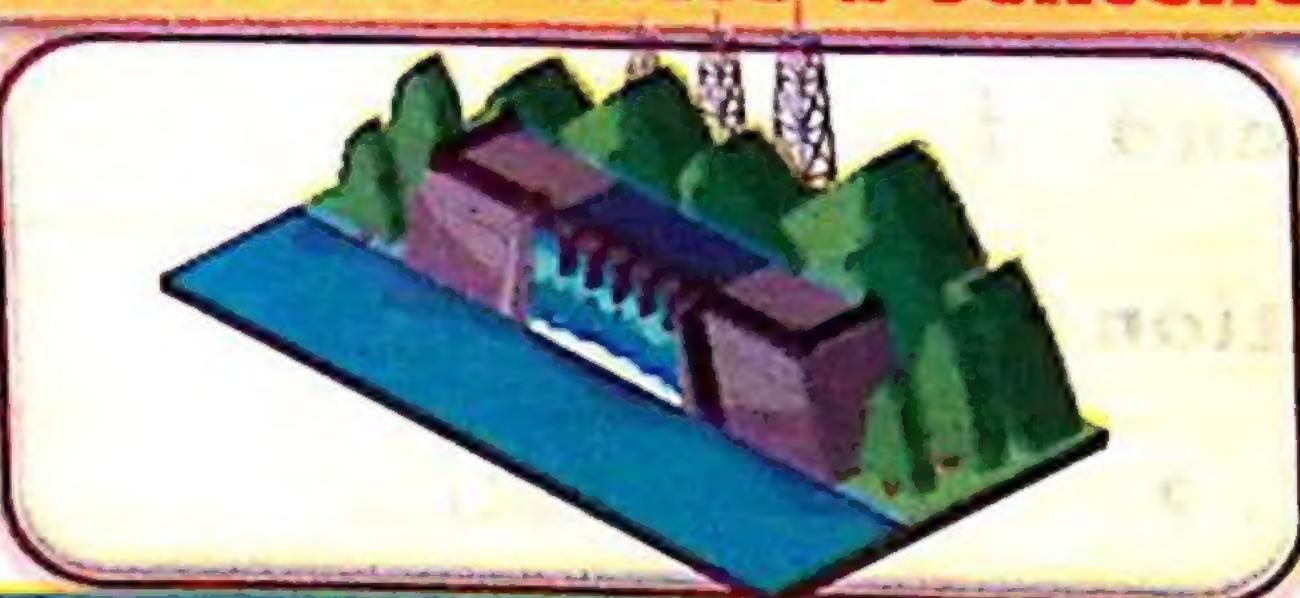
3) Who are meteorologists?

.....

4) Why do meteorologists put up barriers?

.....

6



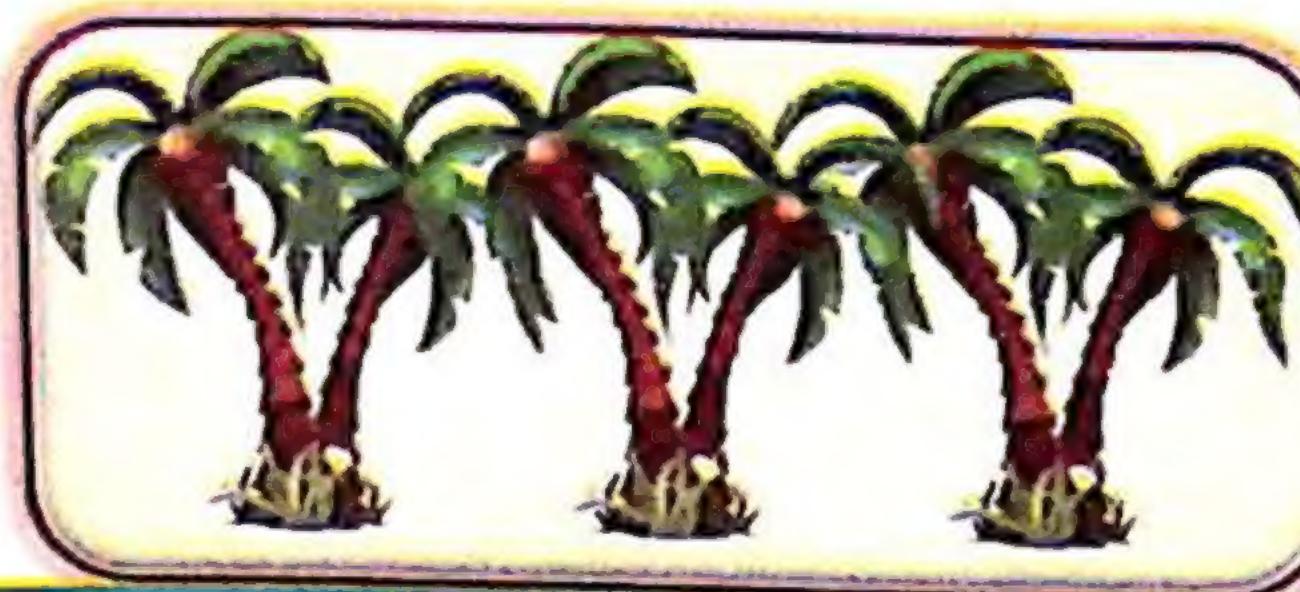
dam - river

.....



generous - presents

.....



too many - trees

.....



statue - enormous

.....

Final Revision



waterwheel / irrigation



caring / look after



7 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1) are - There - many - too - apples - . (SB)
- 2) in - water - A dam - a river - stops - . (SB)
- 3) can - protect - Barriers - buildings - . (SB)
- 4) is - Collapse - fall - to - down - . (SB)
- 5) paper - isn't - There - enough - . (SB)
- 6) hard - works - He - very - . (SB)
- 7) is - famous - The - statue - enormous - and - ! (SB)
- 8) is - the - What - with - problem - irrigation - ? (SB)
- 9) Dam - is - Why - Aswan - the - famous - ? (SB)
- 10) with - help - Waterwheels - can - irrigation - . (SB)